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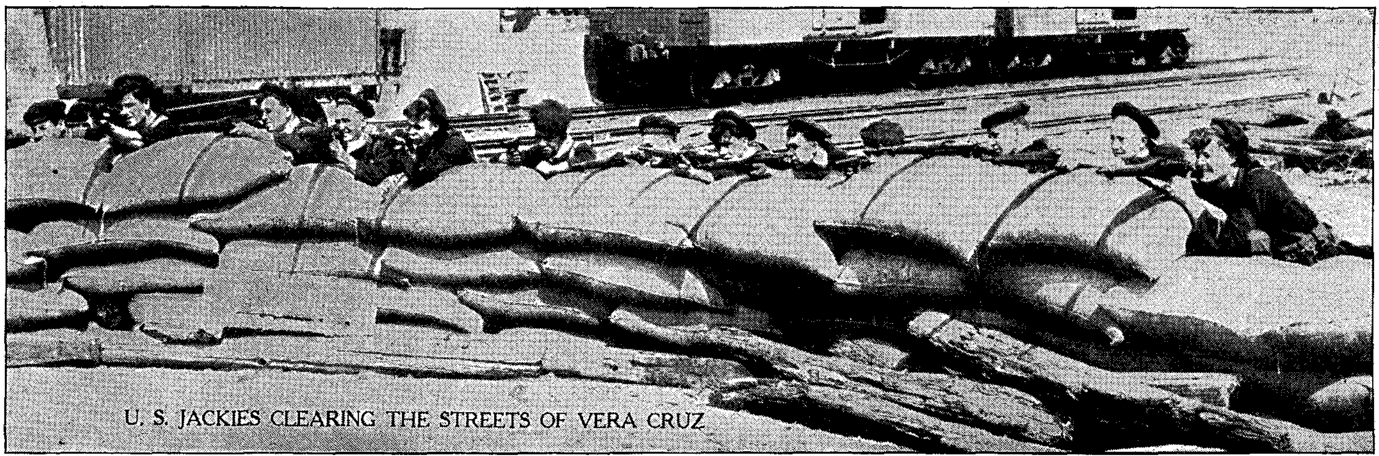
TOPICS OF THE DAY


U. S. JACKIES CLEARING THE STREETS OF VERA CRUZ

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LETTING SOUTH AMERICA INTO OUR MEXICAN QUARREL

THE OFFER of "good offices" to the Democratic Administration from the "A. B. C." Powers naturally opens up a rich field to our paragraphers, who have noticed the scarcity of offices of any kind, good or bad, since Mr. Wilson took charge of the distribution. South America now comes to his aid, and the writers suggest that in pacifying Mexico a supply of good offices may work wonders. More seriously, while Mr. Hearst and a few other editors think it a piece of "stupendous folly" to let South America interfere in our manifest destiny in the absorption of Mexico, most of the press hail our cooperation with South America in pacifying Huerta's land as a master-stroke. According to the latter point of view we have nothing to lose by giving mediation a trial, and, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarks, "whether it fails or succeeds in the present affair, our attitude will result in a better understanding between the United States and the three most powerful South-American republics." The offer of their good offices by these three countries, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "shows a desire to become partners with us in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine"; and our acceptance of it, as the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) reminds us, can not fail to strengthen our relations with all of Latin America. Moreover, this allaying of Latin-American suspicion takes on an unprecedented importance in view of the opening of the Panama Canal and the trade war which it will inaugurate.

Let the outcome of the negotiations be what it may, "the moral effect of the incident upon Latin America can not fail to prove sufficient compensation in itself," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"The press response from Latin-American capitals has been immediate and cordial. President Wilson is now unanimously praised in Buenos Aires, where the newspapers had been sharply condemnatory and saturated with distrust of his motives. Even in Montevideo, where an anti-American mob had made a demonstration in front of the American legation, under the obvious impression that the United States was selfishly bent on a conquest of Mexico, the Government was quick to turn the situation in our favor by emphasizing the acceptance of the good offices of the South-American Powers by President Wilson. There is not a single member of the Latin-American diplomatic corps in Washington who is not highly gratified, even delighted, by our Government's course in this matter. And in Europe the same opinion prevails. The London *Times* adequately sums up the effect of the incident in saying:

"'There can be no doubt as to the impression in favor of the United States which it is calculated to produce in Latin America generally. For years past the Latin-American republics have been watching with misgivings and resentment new developments of the Monroe Doctrine which seemed to aim at an eventual hegemony of the United States over both the Americas. These alarms and misgivings Mr. Wilson's action in accepting the offer of the three Powers will tend to allay. It will do much to convince the Latin Americans that whatever imperialist ambition may exist in certain quarters in the United States, President Wilson at least is sincere in declaring that he does not share them.'

"The incident is worth hundreds of tours of South-American capitals by our Secretaries of State, with innumerable banquet speeches on Pan-American solidarity. It is worth dozens of Pan-American conferences. For an act like this crystallizes fine words and eloquent periods into a landmark of Pan-American diplomacy. It establishes a precedent; possibly it opens an era. With the pride of Latin America satisfied and wholesomely quickened by this demonstration of diplomatic equality with 'the colossus of the North,' with this vivid proof that the United States welcomes Latin America's aid in the development of future international relations in this hemisphere, with this reminder to all the world that Pan-Americanism may have a real

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meaning, the distrust of Yankeedom may be lessened and our moral influence restored to the high plane it should always occupy. This is the new hope suddenly revealed to us."

Among the many papers that echo this opinion with various degrees of emphasis we find the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), Chicago *Journal* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), *North American* (Prog.), *Record* (Dem.), and *Press* (Rep.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), Boston *Journal* (Prog.) and *Herald* (Ind.), Columbia *State* (Dem.), Scranton *Tribune-Republican* (Ind. Rep.), Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.), and the New York *World* (Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Globe* (Ind.), *Mail* (Prog.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), *Commercial* (Com.), and *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.).

The goal toward which the President has been striving, as we have been reminded by all his utterances on the subject, is peace not only with Mexico, but in Mexico. By his acceptance of South-American mediation, says the Newark *News* (Ind.) he does not even for a moment turn his back on this goal. "A successful employment of the good offices tendered," the Newark paper declares, "can mean nothing less than the accomplishment of the President's program," and it continues:

> "The very fact that the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are willing to proceed with their undertaking on the terms laid down by President Wilson is evidence that they do not share the Latin-American opinion that the United States has a selfishly aggressive policy. The further they proceed with their negotiations entering into intimate discussion of the situation with the President and Secretary Bryan, the more strongly will they be assured of the disinterestedness of our purposes. They may be trusted to set at rest Latin-American misapprehensions.
>
> "Latin America is not to blame for these misunderstandings. It has been invited to believe the United States is entering upon a campaign that threatens the sovereignty of all Central America by Senators Borah, Bristow, Root, Lodge, together with Hearst and other Americans. The President's carefully qualified acceptance of the tender of good offices appears already to have corrected the false understandings of our mission in Mexico in the minds of our own people. Continuance of the negotiations, whatever the result, can hardly fail to help our people reach a clearer understanding of the situation.
>
> "The negotiations will have the further and equally important effect of fortifying the President against the clamor of the Hearsts and others to turn our policy into a war of conquest. Putting itself on record before the diplomats of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile as being engaged in a disinterested effort to reestablish constitutional government in Mexico, the Administration will have a strong anchor to windward."

The News also calls attention to the fact that the tender of good offices by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile is wholly in accord with the conventions framed by the second Hague Conference, in 1907, since—

> "Article 3 of the convention for 'The Pacific Settlement of International Disputes' stipulates that 'Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices, or mediation, even during the course of hostilities.' Article 5 explains that either good offices or mediation 'have exclusively an advisory character and never binding force.'"

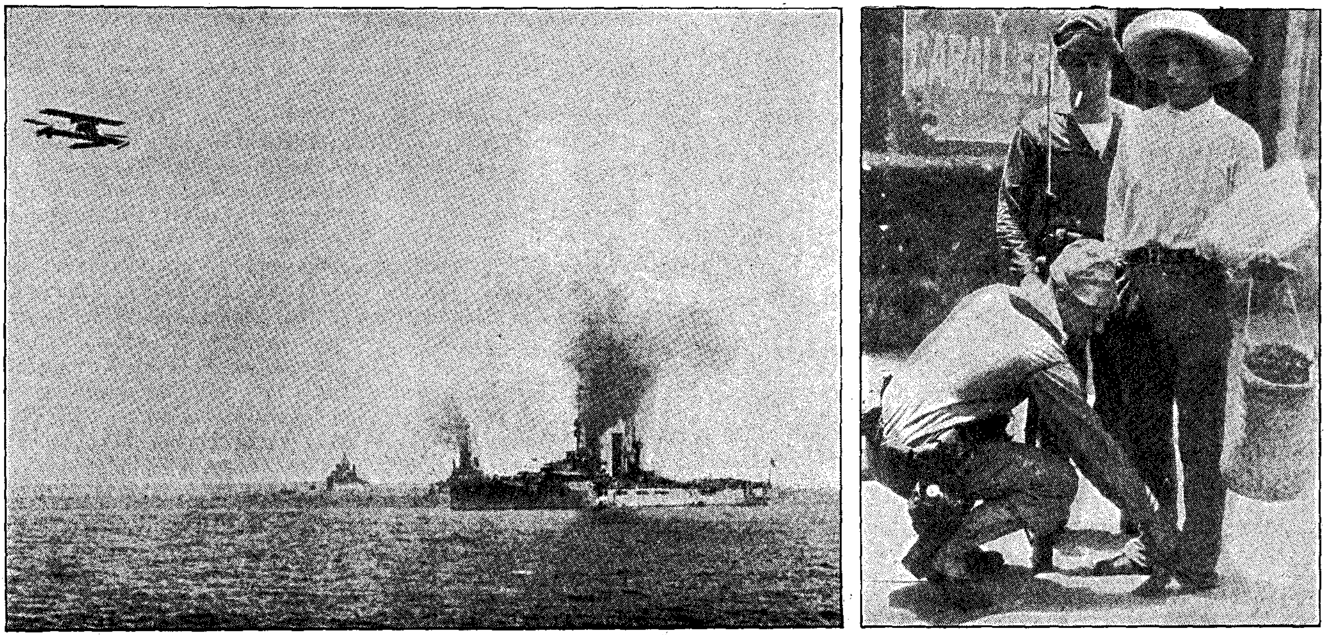
Moreover—

> "These articles correct the view taken by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, that we are submitting our claims against Mexico to arbitration by the A. B. and C. States of South America. Arbitration is not contemplated. The President's acceptance of the offer leaves nothing to be arbitrated; nothing to be mediated. He simply permits the South-American representatives to try their hand at persuading Huerta and the other factional leaders to face about and accept the invitations the United States has been extending to them in the name of Mexico's peace, progress, and prosperity."

But not only has the President's attitude toward mediation evoked a cordial response in Latin-American countries generally, say the newspaper friends of mediation; it has brought nearer the possibility of a peaceful adjustment of Mexico's difficulties. As the New York *Evening Post* puts it:

> "The great thing is that time for thought has been gained, time for negotiation, time for the humane instincts to reassert themselves. The fighting has been checked. Opportunity for reason to utter its voice has been secured. The whole Christian world will look on with devout hope that the effort now making to find a peaceful solution may in the end succeed. Meanwhile, all that patriotic Americans can do is to frown upon all talk of hurt honor demanding bloodshed, to insist upon infinite patience and the display of a conciliatory spirit even under great provocation, and to go on hoping till hope creates the thing it contemplates—namely, peace again lying like level shafts of light across the land."

To that section of the press, however, which regards President Wilson's acceptance of South-American good offices as a dangerous and humiliating blunder, the situation wears a very different



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

U. S. NAVAL AVIATOR LEAVING BATTLE-SHIP TO INSPECT THE RAILROAD.

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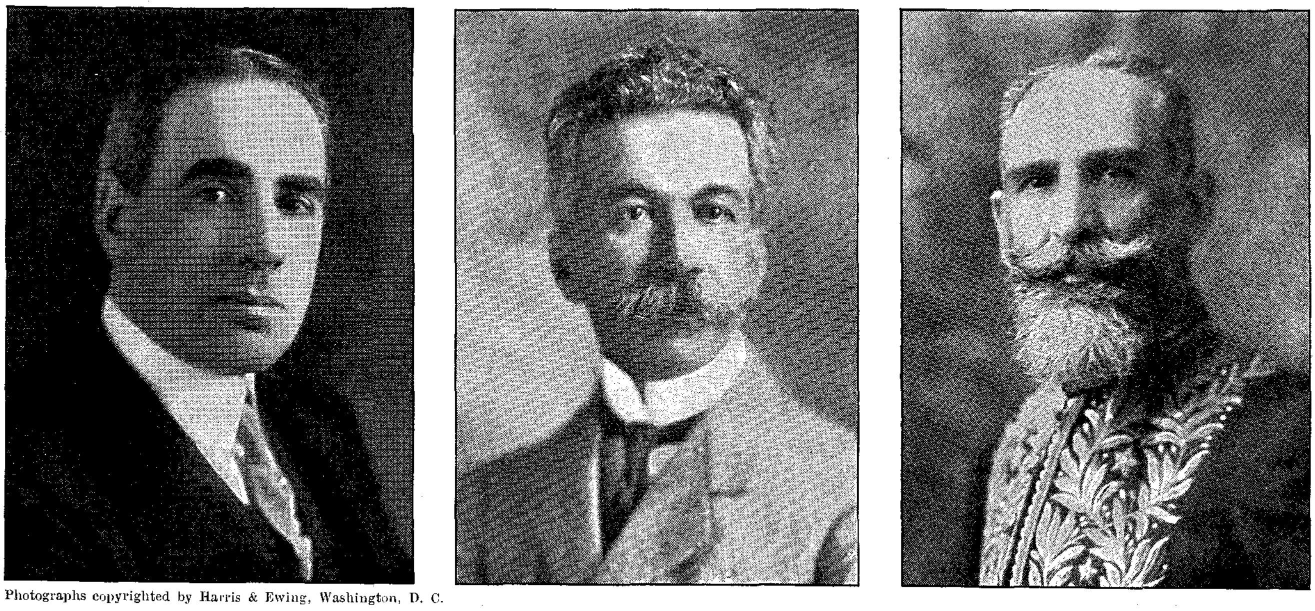
SEARCHING A SUSPECTED "SNIPER."

INCIDENTS OF OUR POLICE WORK AT VERA CRUZ.



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ROMULO S. NAON,
Minister from Argentina.

DOMICIO DA GAMA,
Ambassador from Brazil.

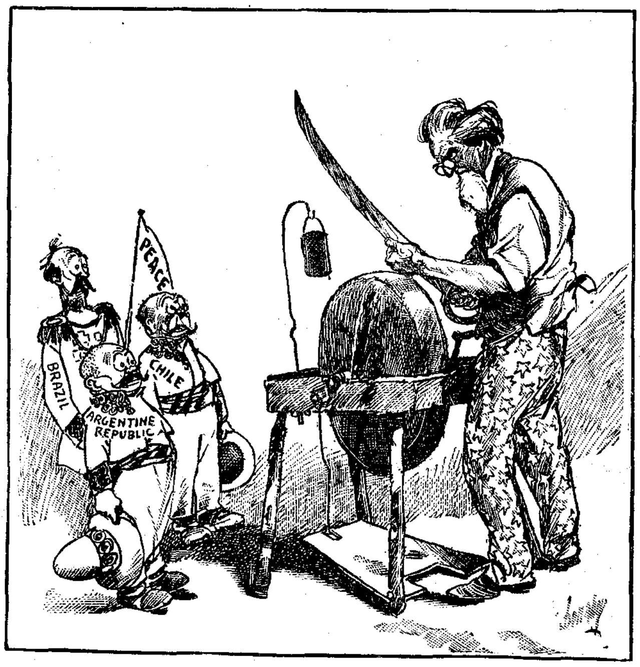
EDUARDO SUAREZ,
Minister from Chile.

Through these plenipotentiaries at Washington, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile offered their good offices "for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico," and their offer was immediately accepted by President Wilson, and later by Huerta and Carranza.

THE "A. B. C." MEDIATORS.

aspect. "The Wilson-Bryan change of front in respect to Mexico is the untimely and unwise application of a beautiful theory to facts which are both dangerous and imperative," thinks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), and the Manchester *Union* (Rep.) declares that under present conditions "talk of mediation is puerile." According to the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.), "every red-blooded American hides his face in shame" when he contemplates our President's course in this matter, and the New York *Press* (Prog.) is convinced that "it caps the climax of Mexican blunders." Mr. Hearst, the most conspicuous spokesman of this body of opinion, confesses that he finds it difficult "to speak temperately or patiently of the present ridiculous and humiliating turn in our national affairs." As he sees it, "to do our full duty to our own murdered fellow citizens, to our own nation, and to the nations of the world, we should invade Mexico and occupy and pacify it and annex it." And in his New York *Evening Journal* we find the following warning against the dark motives of the mediators:

> "Three Latin countries, in full sympathy with Mexico, offer to mediate; that is to say, they offer to check the necessary work of this country and gain time for Huerta—and, to the public amazement and rage, the offer is accepted.
>
> "Argentina, Brazil, and Chile offer to act as mediators between Mexico and the United States.
>
> "What Mexico wants, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina want.
>
> "The three nations that our Administration with incredible silliness accepts as mediators are committed in advance to Mexican methods and Mexican wishes.
>
> "These nations, even when we have mildly suggested stopping organized murder in Mexico, have protested against 'any interference by the great and hated Republic of the United States.' The newspapers and public men of the three 'mediating' nations have made no secret of their jealousy and hatred of the United States.
>
> "With stupendous folly our national officials accept the 'friendly offices' of nations known to be unfriendly in this controversy, definitely committed to Mexico's interests and hostile to ours."

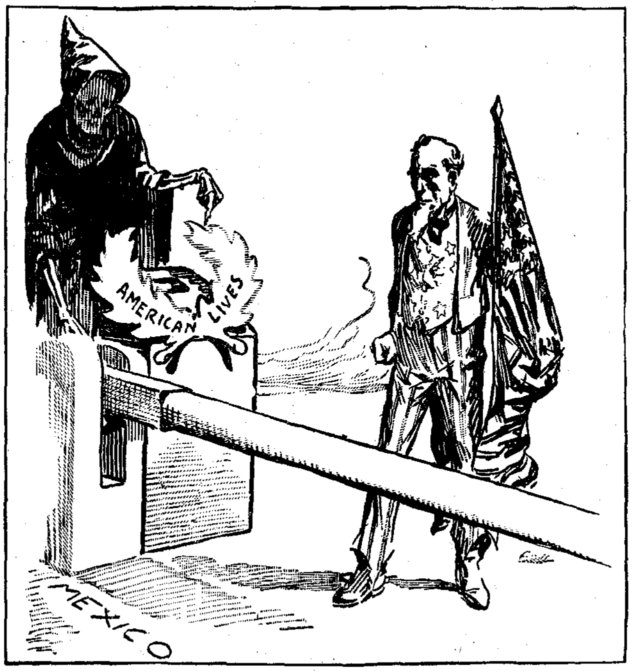


"YES, GO AHEAD, BOYS; I'M LISTENING."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

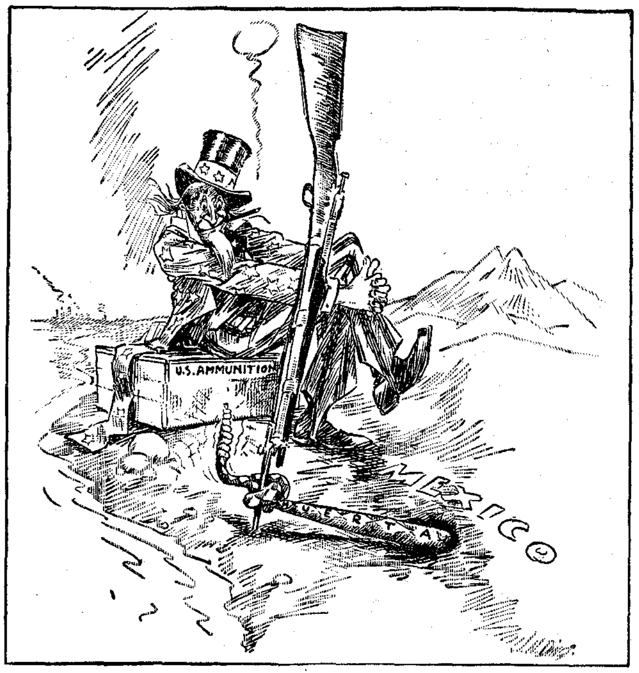
Other papers, it is true, remind us that our quarrel has never been with Mexico, but with Huerta, and that Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are among the nations which, like the United States, have steadily refused to recognize Huerta's government. And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

> "Some ignorant hints are being thrown out in various quarters to the effect that the United States can not expect impartial treatment at the hands of the A. B. C. mediators. Such suggestions are much to be deplored and deserve prompt rebuke from every responsible source.
>
> "As a matter of fact, the point of view of these commentators is exactly the uninformed provinciality which has helped to breed South-American dislike of this country. It utterly loses sight of the vast progress of the great nations of South America and their present rank among the great and responsible Powers of the world. Their desire to do justice, to perform their international obligations with strict regard to honor and right, can not be questioned. In the present recognition of a status of complete fellowship and equality with the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile can be counted upon to meet our advances with complete faith and cordiality."

The story of the offer and acceptance of mediation, which changed overnight the whole aspect of the Mexican situation, may be briefly retold as follows. On Saturday, April 25, Secretary Bryan received from the Washington representatives of



PAY AS YOU ENTER.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.



IT'S HUERTA'S NEXT MOVE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

THE INS AND OUTS OF HUERTA'S IMBROGLIO WITH UNCLE SAM

Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, duly authorized by their Governments to act, a tender of their "good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico." In his note accepting this offer President Wilson substituted for "conflict between the United States and Mexico" the phrase "difficulty between the Government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico." He went on to say:

> "This Government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent, settlement. . . . . . .
>
> "This Government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual cooperation and confidence in America.
>
> "It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace, but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion.
>
> "We shall hope for the best results within a time brief enough to relieve our anxiety lest ill-considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace."

Washington dispatches of the same date affirm that "the only terms upon which the United States will agree to withdraw from Vera Cruz and regard reparation for Huerta's attitude to this country as accomplished, as laid down to the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, include the unconditional abdication of General Huerta."

Almost immediately the anti-American demonstrations in Mexico City came to an end, American refugees who had been taken prisoners on their way to Vera Cruz were released, and the crisis in our Mexican relations was unmistakably postponed, if not averted. In the course of the next few days both Huerta and Carranza accepted "in principle" the mediation offer of the three South-American nations, and Huerta agreed to an armistice between his troops and the United States forces.

Meanwhile Villa's protestations of confidence in and good will toward the United States continue, and in the opinion of our editorial observers the outlook for peace perceptibly brightens.

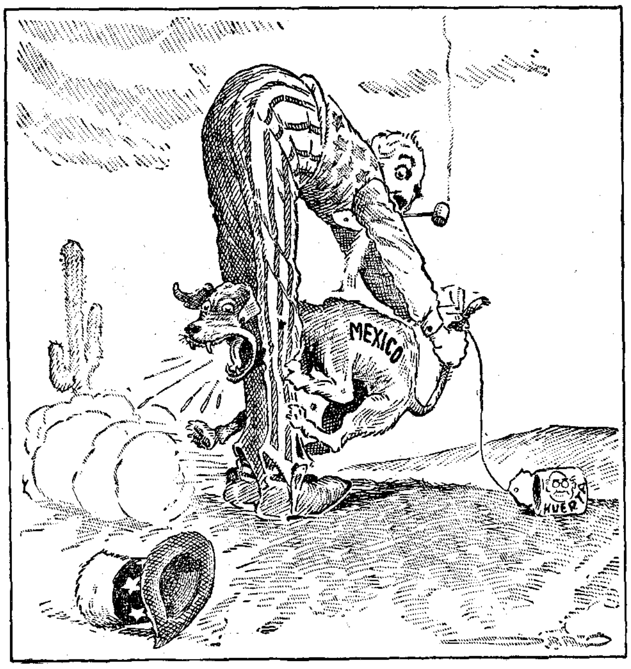
A "100,000,000 NATION"

SINCE the census figures for July, 1914, given out last week, are merely estimates "based on nothing but a calculation of what the population of a city or State would be if its growth has been the same since 1910 as it was in the period between 1900 and 1910," some of the newspapers wonder what is the use of publishing them. But others, justifying the Boston *Transcript's* observation that people like to study statistics of population, especially such as bear upon their own States and communities, find in the figures food for more or less reflection, and grounds for belief that we are soon to be the world's most populous nation, with our metropolis its chiefest city. The census experts tell us that there are 7,000,000 more people in this country than there were four years ago. The population of continental United States is supposed to have increased from 91,972,266 to 98,781,324, and that of the United States and its possessions from 101,748,269 to 109,021,992. This convinces the New York *Evening Mail* that "the mid-decade State and local enumerations for 1915 will show a population of upward of 100,000,000 for the continental United States." So we may now regard ourselves as belonging to that "imperial class" of nations which possess that population, consisting only of China, the British Empire, and Russia; and "we are on the verge of the time when America will loom as the true colossus of the modern world." Yet in face of the problems confronting us, these figures "should give us pause rather than stimulate our vanity." And the Troy *Record*, which expects to see more than 268,000,000 dwellers in the continental United States a century hence, thinks that the wisdom of opposing oriental immigration will be seen from a perusal of the census figures.

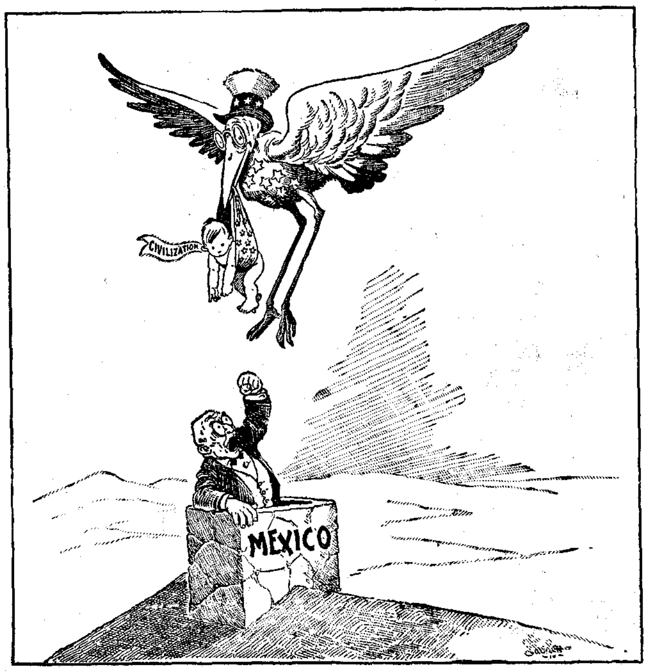
At the same time, however, the New York *Times* would remind us of our duty to make worthy citizens of the throngs of immigrants coming and still to come:

> "Our growth is a splendid thing. . . . But we need a multiplication of corrective forces and increased means for the enlightenment of the ignorant immigrant."

In our cities there is scoffing at these "guesses" where they show small cause for exultation, and complacency where they justify local pride. But it is evident to the Philadelphia *Record* that "there is to be no change in the front rank of cities for



"HOLD STILL, DOGGONE IT. HOLD STILL TILL I UNDO THIS!"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.



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SOMEBODY'S COMING TO HIS HOUSE.
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

MADE CLEAR BY THE INSPIRED PENCIL OF THE AMERICAN CARTOONIST.

a long time. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia will lead indefinitely, with St. Louis, Boston, and Cleveland fighting for fourth place, and Baltimore and Detroit trailing close behind." Boston is pleased with being credited with 733,802 inhabitants, which, as *The Transcript* notes, "brings us within a few hundreds of the figures allowed St. Louis and puts us almost neck and neck in the race for fourth place." The Boston daily adds that "no city has reason to feel better satisfied with her relative stand than Los Angeles, with her long-distance seaport and water-supply, for she is within less than ten thousand of San Francisco and still gaining."

A growth of 566,654 in four years pleases the New York papers. *The Sun* notes that with the inclusion of its New Jersey and Westchester suburbs "the estimated population of New York is 6,501,000, which would be creeping very close to London—for London's 7,252,963 requires equal liberality in geography. . . . Certainly the time is not remote when this city will be at the undisputed head of the world's list."

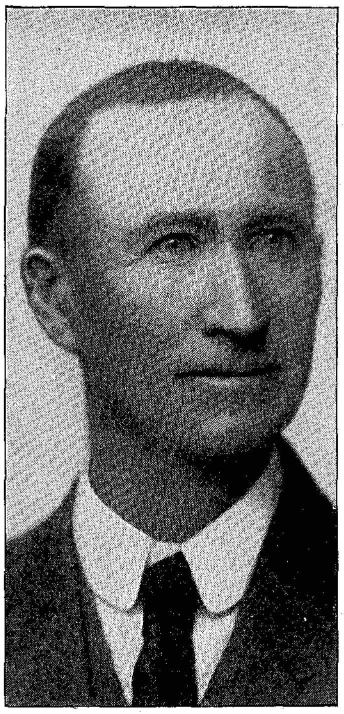
The census bureau publishes a list of 60 American cities having a population of 100,000 or more. Among the most important (including the 12 reserve-bank cities) are:

Cities	1914	1910
New York	5,333,537	4,766,883
Chicago	2,393,325	2,185,283
Philadelphia	1,657,810	1,549,008
St. Louis	734,667	687,029
Boston	733,802	670,585
Cleveland	639,431	560,663
Baltimore	579,590	558,485
Pittsburg	564,878	533,905
Detroit	537,650	465,766
Buffalo	454,112	423,715
San Francisco	448,502	416,912
Los Angeles	438,914	319,198
Milwaukee	417,054	373,857
Cincinnati	402,175	363,591
Newark, N. J	389,106	347,469
New Orleans	361,221	339,075
Washington	353,378	331,069
Minneapolis	343,466	214,744
Seattle	313,029	237,194
Jersey City	293,921	267,779
Kansas City	281,911	248,381
Indianapolis	259,413	233,650
Portland, Ore.	250,601	207,214
Atlanta	179,292	154,839
Richmond	134,917	127,628
Dallas	111,986	92,104

THE ISSUE IN COLORADO

THE DEFINITE REFUSAL of the Rockefeller interests to grant the request of the President of the United States to arbitrate the sanguinary strike in Colorado brings up again sharply the right of labor and capital to carry on private wars, with sieges, battles, and loss of life. The battles were supposedly between the strikers and the State militia, the latter trying to preserve the peace, but the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, which is on the spot, throws a vivid light on the character of the State troops when it remarks that "we must purge our militia of gun-fighters and murderers," and furthermore, "we must take our militia away forever from the clutches of big interests." The interests in the troubled district are considered largely under Standard Oil control; at any rate, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has undertaken to speak for them, and he bases his refusal to arbitrate on the familiar ground that he is championing the cause of the free American working man who does not want to be coerced into joining a union. This plea meets the approval of the entire conservative press, and if Mr. Rockefeller is making a straightforward fight for the open shop, says the Detroit *Free Press*, the suggested mediation or arbitration can not "offer any hope of effectiveness." As noted below, Mr. Rockefeller's claim that unionism is the issue is denied at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America and on the floor of Congress, and his statement that all other grievances have been rectified is also contradicted. Meanwhile Federal troops are on the spot and a Congressional investigation will do as much or little as such efforts usually accomplish.

The news accounts put the number of lives lost during the days of shooting and burning as high as 175 or as low as 72. This war, according to a Denver dispatch to the New York *Herald*, has cost the State of Colorado $750,000 in actual expenses and a business loss of more than $12,000,000. It has cost the United Mine Workers about $1,000,000, and the mineowners $2,300,000 "in actual expense in fighting the strikers," while their business loss is thought to amount to perhaps $10,000,000. At the coroner's inquest over the bodies of the twenty-five victims of the Ludlow battle, including fourteen children and two women, no evidence was brought out to show the immediate cause of the first shooting or the precise manner in which the tent colony was set on fire. A physician for the miners' union and another witness testified that militiamen fired directly at a ranch-house in which women were sheltered. The doctor said that the fire began in the evening, died out, and "was renewed an hour and a half or two hours later by fire which seemed to break out in many places at once. The flames could not have leapt from tent to tent in the creation of this blaze; the distances between were too great." The next morning, when a few of the tents were left standing, the two witnesses "saw troops enter the colony with oil, and after saturating the tents which remained upright, ignite them." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* prints half a dozen affidavits of men who saw the militia train their rifles and machine guns on the tents at Ludlow, and shoot at "anything they saw move, even a dog." According to these accounts, "not a shot was fired by any one from the tent colony, or near the tents"; "the few men who had guns went away to other places, and there was no excuse to shoot into the tents." These accounts are credited by the editors of such Colorado dailies as the Denver *Express*, *Times*, *Rocky Mountain News*, and Colorado Springs *Gazette*. The Pueblo *Chieftain*, on the other hand, declares that the strikers began the shooting, that "the first man killed was a Colorado militiaman," and that the balance of the fighting was by the militiamen on the defensive, not the offensive. And the representatives of the mine operators, in their statement refusing to arbitrate, assert that no child or "woman was killed by rifle fire, nor did the soldiers know of, or have reason to suspect, the presence of non-combatants where the strikers had concealed them."



ELIAS M. AMMONS,

The Governor of Colorado, who admitted that the strike situation had gone beyond his control and was forced to send for Federal aid.

The coming of United States troops at the request of Governor Ammons seems to have been welcomed by the strike leaders, the operators, and the distracted State, county, and local officials. It is no less welcome to the newspapers of the country, which have been venting editorial pity, wrath, and contempt upon the State of Colorado, its people, and its government. That the troops will succeed in disarming the strikers and mine guards is generally admitted, and, as certain editors point out, they will handle the situation as neutrals, whereas the State militia have been freely accused of siding with the operators. A breathing-time having thus been obtained, it may be utilized to consider how to prevent recurrence of the troubles and to arrange a final settlement of the controversy.

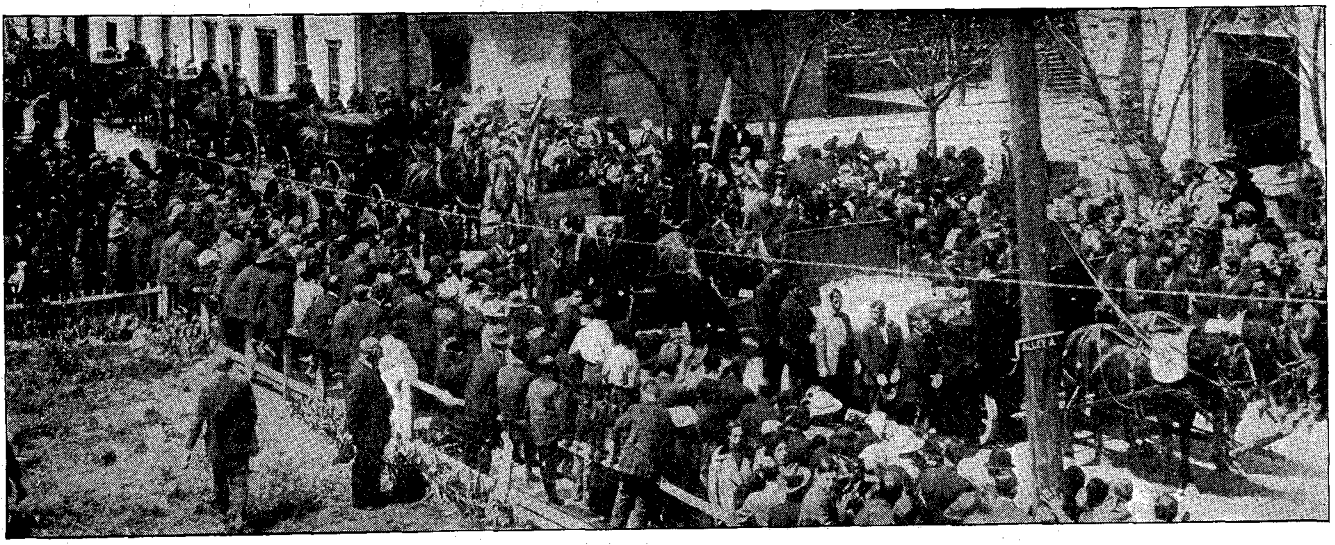
It was with such a settlement in mind that Chairman Foster, of the House committee, that has been investigating the Colorado strike situation, called on John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller declares in a press statement that "Dr. Foster was unable to make any suggestion which did not involve the unionizing of the mines or the submission of that question to arbitration." "We showed the doctor that all of the points which are claimed to be at issue, with the exception of unionizing the camps, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had voluntarily granted to its employees long before the strike was called or talked of." But to unionize "at the behest, not of our employees, less than 10 per cent. of whom were union men, but at the demand of an outside body," would involve, said Mr. Rockefeller, "a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate." And he went on to make his position perfectly clear:

"We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force, by assault, and murder, and not against the right of men to organize for their mutual benefit."

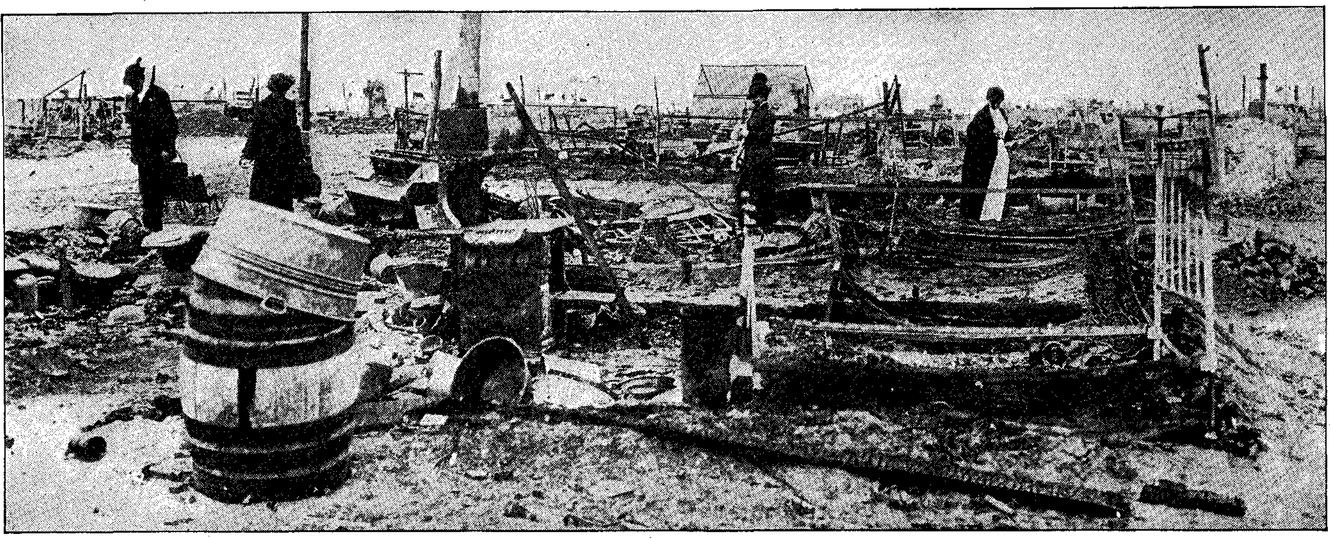
If the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were to submit to the unionizing of its camps, continues Mr. Rockefeller, "all of its loyal, non-union employees, numbering several thousands," would "be thrown out of employment unless willing to submit as individuals to union dictation." But he holds that "the issue is not one of merely local importance," for it "affects every working man throughout this land"—

"Surely, no thinking man can ask, much less expect, that we will abandon our own employees and the cause of the workers of the entire country because violence and wholesale slaughter are brought about by an element which has come to regard itself as above and beyond the reach of the law.

"Are the labor-unions, representing a small minority of the



FUNERAL OF THE LUDLOW VICTIMS AT TRINIDAD.



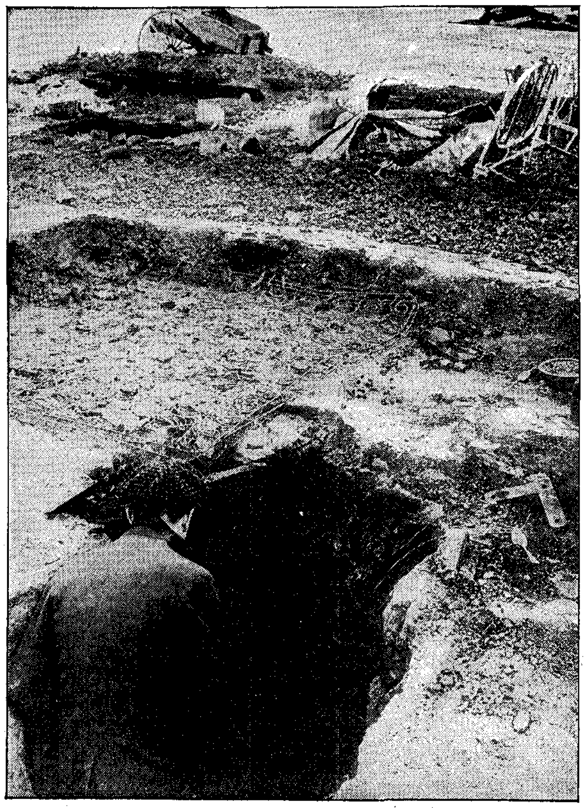
THE MORNING AFTER AT LUDLOW.

View of the flame-swept tent-colony of striking miners, where men, women, and children were shot, burned, and suffocated.

workers of the country, to be sustained in their disregard of the inalienable right of every American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man?"

"It would be difficult," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "to state more impressively the principle of 'the open shop'—the principle that a workman shall be free to remain outside the union if he chooses, and that an employer shall be free to employ such a workman." It continues:

> "Whether one thinks it a good principle or a bad principle, it is clearly a fundamental principle, and one upon which any American has a right to act. Until the closed shop is made compulsory by law—and we are a long, long way from that—the man who conducts an open shop is entitled to protection . . . and it is the duty of the Government under which he lives to defend him against violence and against intimidation."



A VAIN REFUGE.

One of the pits at Ludlow in which women and children sought shelter from the fire of rifles and machine guns, only to die from suffocation when the tents were burned.

And Mr. Rockefeller's stand wins him high praise from such conservative journals as the New York *Sun* and *Journal of Commerce* and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. But the New York *Tribune* is inclined to wonder "what all this bitter warfare is about" "if there is no discrimination against union miners," and if "the other demands of the strikers have all been conceded."

Certain facts brought out in the news dispatches, shortly after the publication of the Rockefeller statement, seem to the New York *Globe* to be "squarely against" Mr. Rockefeller's "justifying defense" that "he is maintaining at great cost the 'open-shop' principle." For instance, officers of the United Mine Workers declare that the question of unionizing the mines is not the issue and announce that the strike can be settled 'if Mr. Rockefeller's representatives will meet the representatives of their employees, to adjust grievances and "to enter into an agreement by which individual grievances can be adjusted as they may arise in the future." On the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Keating, of Colorado, declared one day last week that the domination of the Rockefellers in the strike district had "made it practically impossible to enforce laws and protect human life." He called the attention of Congress to the fact that the very grand jury which last fall indicted leaders of the miners' union for violation of the Sherman Law reported that State laws have not been properly enforced; that coal companies have controlled county officers; that many camp-marshals have exercised arbitrary powers and have "brutally assaulted miners," who "can not complain of real grievances without being discharged." Also, that "the scrip system is still in effect, and miners feel under an unjust obligation to trade at the company's stores because of the attitude of mine superintendents in denying the miners check weighmen to see that the miners got full credit for the coal sent out of the shafts."

Colorado, her papers admit, has a task before her. According to the Pueblo *Chieftain:*

> "It is a question of good citizenship against the domination of a poor, ignorant, and misled lot of foreigners now in the hills with guns, and their champions and generals, the muckrakers of Colorado. . . . . . .
>
> "The first thing of consideration is the restoration of peace and order, the establishment of human and property liberties in the southern coal-field. When that is done then the less important question of the settlement of differences between employee and employer can be calmly considered."

The Colorado City *Argus* admits that "if ever a State government has shown utter incapacity for preserving peace and protecting its own citizens from lawlessness, the present government of this State has shown it in the strike situation in its southern coal-fields."

END OF A 23-YEAR-OLD LAWSUIT

THE SETTLEMENT in the New York courts of a lawsuit rivaling the famous case of *Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce* in Dickens's "Bleak House," gives point to all the efforts now on foot to lessen the law's delays and simplify judicial procedure. We have smiled over the suit which ruined the *Jarndyce* family, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, taking it for granted "that our own courts could not tolerate any parallel." But the case of Donnelly *vs.* McArdle, which has just been decided by the court of last resort in New York, has been pending for twenty-three years. During that time, according to the New York *Herald*, there have been ten trials. Forty-five judges, 95 lawyers, and 249 witnesses have been involved; the case has outlived 17 of these judges, 13 of the lawyers, and 42 of the witnesses. Mr. Donnelly gets final confirmation of a judgment of $48,000 in his favor, but he has spent $186,000 in counsel fees. The litigation, he is quoted as saying, "has wrecked his life." But if *The Herald* is to be believed, he is not through yet. As we read in its account of the case:

> "Both of the contestants have grown gray in the bitter feud, and spent most of their fortunes in an effort to best each other. The decision finds them virtually poor, but with the bitterness born of their earlier hatred fanned into fresh flame by the added grimness of passing years. Both seem ready to leap again into the legal arena on the slightest provocation.
>
> "An attempted murder in a court-room, pistols drawn in the streets of Albany, the expenditure of vast sums of money, and the array of eminent counsel in the fight are several of the features that have made the case stand out prominently in the history of New York jurisprudence.
>
> "'It's my life,' Mr. Donnelly once remarked, just after he was arraigned on a charge of attempting to shoot Mr. McArdle in 1894.
>
> "'I win, but I lose,' was his comment Friday when a telegram came from Albany telling him that he received only what he termed 'a paltry $48,000.'
>
> "Mr. Donnelly now threatens to sue several persons interested in the case, who, he alleges, have wronged him. He says he has spent the best part of his life in an effort to obtain his rights, and that only death will stop him from taking up legal cudgels against the persons he believes are responsible for the award of the small amount."

As the newspapers tell the story, Messrs. Donnelly and McArdle were brothers-in-law and partners in the iron business. In 1891, after business reverses, trouble arose over the precise nature of a certain bill of sale, which brought the partnership to an end. Donnelly sued. The list of dismissals, orders for new trials, and appeals as enumerated by *The Herald* is confusing enough for the non-legal mind. The shooting episode of 1894, said to be the first occurrence of the kind in a New York courtroom, would have done credit to the wildest days of the West or of the "feud" region.

In this case, which it looks upon as illustrating the possibilities in all damage cases, the Columbus *Dispatch* finds one explanation for much of the opposition to workmen's compensation laws:

> "Delay makes business for lawyers and professional jurors. It defeats many a just claim because of the inability of the injured complainant to carry it through the courts. It detracts from the rule of justice by giving an undue advantage to the wealthy and withholding from the injured, because he is poor, the relief that should be his. Nothing is more sorely needed than prompter justice. Donnelly got his $48,000 by paying out four dollars for every one received. If he was entitled to the money, he should have got it without expense. The same is true of damage claims of every sort. The justice that must thus be bought or must be fought for until life is wrecked or gone is no justice at all."

And the Brooklyn *Eagle* comments on the settlement of this long-drawn out case:

> "Perhaps civilization may some time evolve a system of jurisprudence that will absolutely prevent any such procrastination of justice. A jury left free to act without any appeal could have settled the Donnelly claim in fifteen minutes, and had it over with. It is the appeals that make justice farcical without, on the average, making it any more exact than it would be without them. That is apparent enough to every man who is not a lawyer."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Vera Cruz is now pretty well Fletcherized.—*Chattanooga Times.*

"A B C" diplomacy ought to be congenial at Washington.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Aggressive action is a more alluring alliteration than watchful waiting. —*New York Mail.*

"Tired business men" is no figure of speech in legislative matters.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Don't forget, tho, that Clean-up Week also offers its opportunity to patriots.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Colorado labor apparently is of the opinion that money should not talk back.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The English will also note that none of our army or naval officers are resigning.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Chargé O'Shaughnessy will welcome the relief from his daily grind of delivering ultimatums.—*Rochester Post Express.*

The Constitution follows the Flag, but whether the Constitutionalists will or not of course is another question.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Let us hope that by 2015 at least, we shall be celebrating one hundred years of peace on the Rio Grande border.—*New York World.*

Maybe Huerta thought he could get gay with the United States and get away with it because the Colonel is not at home.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

Many a man now shouting "On to Mexico City!" will conceal his assets when the collector comes around for the war taxes.—*New York Sun.*

The tendency toward belligerency in the month of April may be a holdover from the regular spring brimstone treatment of youthful days.—*Washington Post.*

The conviction of a Boston butcher on the charge of using sawdust in his sausage eliminates at least one market for the utilization of lumber by-products.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The Mexican Federals are sorely in need of a new manager.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Colorado upholds the doctrine of State rights with a war of her own. —*Wall Street Journal.*

Will the A. B. C. Powers be able to get around the Zapatistas?—*Springfield Republican.*

There will not be any real war until the Missouri mule arrives on the ground.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Secretary Daniels may be able to make the Navy take water, but Huerta can't.—*Washington Herald.*

Secretary Daniels may object to his dry Navy taking any Mexican port.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

There is much work that another kind of A B C League could profitably do in Mexico.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

General Coxey's army is still marching on to Washington, carefully avoiding the recruiting offices en route.—*Boston Transcript.*

If everything comes out now perhaps we shall discover what John Lind did while he was in Mexico.—*Marshalltown Times-Republican.*

At that we can not deny General Huerta the right to a sardonic smile when he thinks of the situation in Colorado.—*St. Louis Republic.*

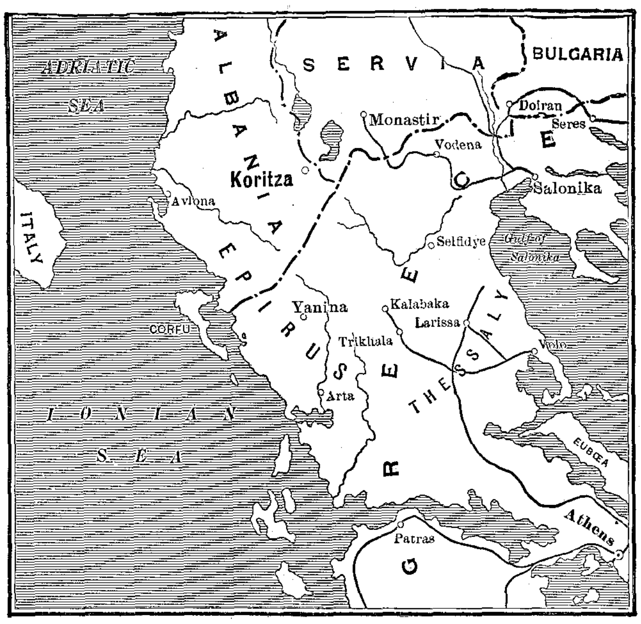
The Antisaloon League may point with pride to the victory of our prohibition Navy over the forces of Huerta, the inebriate.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

It might be worse. What if the Interstate Commerce Commission were asked to decide whether our marines in Mexico needed more ammunition?—*Wall Street Journal.*

The next step in the mediation program will probably be the effort on the part of some fool editor to get off something about the Argentine-Brazil-Chile diplomatic Effort Flabbergasts General Huerta, and so on through the alphabet. But we defy any of them to start at z and work it backward.—*Wanders Arbenblatt.*

A HOME-RULE CRY IN THE BALKANS

EPIRUS is a region of the Balkan peninsula inhabited by Greeks and lying partly in Greece and partly in Albania. The part of it in Greece is happy and contented; the part of it in Albania feels much the same as Texas might if by some treaty it were thrust under the rule of Mexico. Epirus would like to hoist the Greek flag, but the Powers forbid it, and open rebellion might bring in Austrian and Italian armies to make matters worse. So, we read, Epirus requests a certain form of home rule, such as Austria gives certain of her dependencies. Mr. W. Pember Reeves, chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League, states in the London *Chronicle* the intolerable condition of Epirus under the barbaric rule of Albania, and tells us that Albania's new King, William of Wied, is little more than a figure-head, the real ruler being the bandit chief, Essad Pasha. He writes:



WHERE THE BALKAN HOME-RULERS ARE ACTIVE.

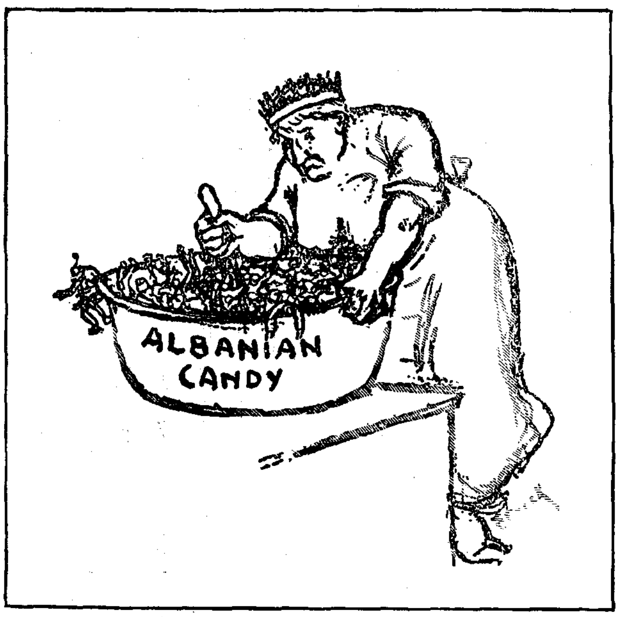
Epirus was divided by the Powers and was left partly in Greece and partly in Albania. The Epirotes in Albania declare they will never be ruled by the Albanian "savages" and demand autonomy.

"Abundant testimony from many sources of the state of affairs in northern Epirus and in Albania proper shows into what plight the same Great Powers bring provinces of whose fate they make themselves the arbiters, and where the agents of some of them are ever busy. The condition of Albania itself is one of sheer anarchy. In northern Epirus the Provisional Government set up by the inhabitants holds most of the west and the center. The northeast is mainly in the hands of Albanians, some supporting Prince William, some hoisting Turkish colors. Certain posts are still held by Greek troops, which Mr. Venizelos hesitates to withdraw. Their presence there hinders the Epirotes from expelling the Albanians from the Kaza of Koritza, a contingency which the Greek Government, for diplomatic reasons, seems anxious to avoid. The telegraph to Koritza was cut a fortnight ago, so all news from that quarter must be accepted with reserve. There has been a certain amount of fighting, notably at Odritzani, where the Albanians, after trying a night attack on the Epirotes, were beaten with loss and left two machine guns in the hands of the victors. There is no question of the ability of the Greek Epirotes to defend themselves against Albania. They are well armed and outnumber the drilled Albanian gendarmerie many times. A much more serious question for them is the will of the Great Powers. Already certain Italian newspapers are clamoring that international forces should be used in Epirus—in other words, that the Greek Epirotes should be shot down."

This enthusiastic friend of Epirus proceeds to ask what the Epirotes are fighting for, and replies:

"They are not asking for justice. That, of course, would be union with Greece. But that they regard as hopeless. All they now beg for are the guaranties of a tolerable existence. They plead for some such form of home rule as in the Austrian Empire is granted to more than one province. They propose that northern Epirus should be divided into two administrative districts under Dutch officers to be appointed by Prince William. They have offered to be a part of Albania, to pay taxes, to let their local gendarmerie be under Dutch officers, and to include the Albanian language in the curriculum of their schools. On the other hand, they ask that their Dutch governors should be advised by local councils, that the Greek schools, churches, and municipal franchises should be respected, and that their gendarmerie and militia should be partly Greek. Above all, they ask for a local Parliament owning allegiance, of course, to Prince William. These terms are, I believe, in substance those which they asked for last month and which were conveyed to Prince William by his agent, Major Thompson, after a visit to Epirus. Prince William's Albanian advisers rejected them. There at this moment the matter rests."

An interesting paragraph of his letter is devoted to a comparison between Epirus and Ulster, in which we read that these "unfortunate Epirotes, an educated, civilized people, are being forced under the rule of Moslem savages, whose chief industry is professional brigandage." That differentiates them from Carson's followers in Ireland:



ALBANIA'S FUTURE.

MOTHER EUROPE—"I really cannot make these discordant elements mix." —*Graecia* (Paris).

"It is usual to compare the case of the Epirotes with that of the Ulster Protestants, but the analogy, tho by no means fanciful, is anything but exact. Nobody proposes—at the dictation of Austria and Italy—to expel the Ulster Protestants from the British Empire, or to put them under a foreign flag. Ulster has not been proclaimed a part of some savage country, say Morocco. No one has suggested that her people should call themselves Arabs or Abyssinians, that they should lose the protection of the British Army or fleet, or be regarded as aliens by the British Parliament. They are not to be ruled by a German Prince, or deprived of votes and Parliamentary institutions. The Irish Nationalists may have their faults, but they are civilized

Christians. The roughest of them are not brutal bandits whose hands during the last eighteen months have been red with the blood of Ulster peasants. Mr. John Redmond has many critics, but his bitterest enemies have never likened him to Essad Pasha. I would invite you and any fair-minded reader of yours interested in the matter to inquire into Essad Pasha's record. When they have ascertained it they will, I am convinced, agree that in refusing to place themselves, their wives, children, and property under the despotic rule of such a person, the Epirotes are only striving for the primary rights of man. For Essad Pasha is just now the virtual ruler of Albania, in so far as Albania has a ruler at all."

TURKISH PERSECUTION OF GREEKS

A TOUCH of grim irony appears in Turkey's preparations for the expected war with Greece over the Egean Islands. Money must be raised to buy and equip a fleet, and as many wealthy Greek merchants are living in Turkey they are being made to contribute heavily for the war on their homeland. In the case of the poorer Greeks, we read, a simpler course is followed, the Turks taking everything they have and advising them to go home. A few months ago Turkey bought a dreadnought that was building for Brazil. Greece followed by acquiring a cruiser building for China, and a few days ago ordered a 24,000-ton battle-ship of a French company, to be delivered in 1916. These preparations show what eventualities the two governments have in view. Our information regarding the persecution of Greeks in Turkey is from the *Ekklesiastike Aletheia*, a Greek organ published in Constantinople, which says:

"The news arriving from the provinces of Asia Minor and Thrace continues to paint in darkest colors the status of our compatriots, the destruction and almost the radical extermination of whom forms the fair goal of the endeavors of certain patriots in these latter days, who wish to show their patriotic zeal. Their aim is clear: it is to weaken the Greek Orthodox element and compel the Greeks to emigrate. The means used differ in Asia and Europe according to the situation. In Asia Minor where the Greek population holds the threads of economic life and grows by trading, they are trying to strike it at the very source of its social existence by proclaiming against it a most inhuman boycott, and compelling it to furnish contributions far beyond its means for the Ottoman fleet. The bigoted outcry against our commercial class is heard everywhere; and the press sounds the tocsin against those who are represented as plotting against their Moslem neighbors. Persons of the lowest sort are gathered and set against Greek shops, and these insult the guileless Moslems who trade with them, threatening them with all sorts of evils if they do not cut off all relation with Greeks. And the astonishing thing is that the local authorities in some places look on heedless at what is done or content themselves with platonic assurances that things will quiet down or with saying they are not suitable; while in many others they take a share in this business and even head the movement."

The position of things is even worse in Thrace, where war made its saddest havoc. The Greek editor in the Turkish capital gives a touching and pathetic account of the scenes through which he passed, and the following details help us to realize how terrible were the ravages of the late struggle, whose spoils the Turk is now trying to seize:

"In eastern Thrace, where because of the catastrophes of the war there is no business life, the destructive contest is carried on in a briefer fashion by the simpler method of merely stealing the belongings of the Greeks, who are bluntly told without circumlocution that their only hope of safety lies in leaving their homes. Moslem refugees are being settled in Greek Orthodox villages; they drive out the owners from their very houses and fields, and take possession of these, steal their belongings and strip them in every possible way. Furthermore the compulsory collections for the fleet, carried on beyond all limit—for from one poor village of thirty houses they gathered sixty liras—the beatings, ill-treatment of every sort, false accusations, and imprisonments of the leading men so as to frighten the rest, and the altogether atrocious action of the lesser government officials are all signs of this same situation; and there is also the chronic question of amnesty, with its accompanying daily imprisonments and releases and second imprisonments and transfers from prison to prison."

FEMINISM IN CLEOPATRA'S LAND

THE CRY for emancipated and educated women is rapidly traveling from the Eastern to the Western Orient. It has lately been taken up by Egypt, and has so appealed to the nobility of the country that the mother of the reigning Khedive has gathered around herself the women notables of her race and the prominent foreign women in Cairo and formed them into the "Women's Educational Union," whose avowed objects are thus stated in the press:

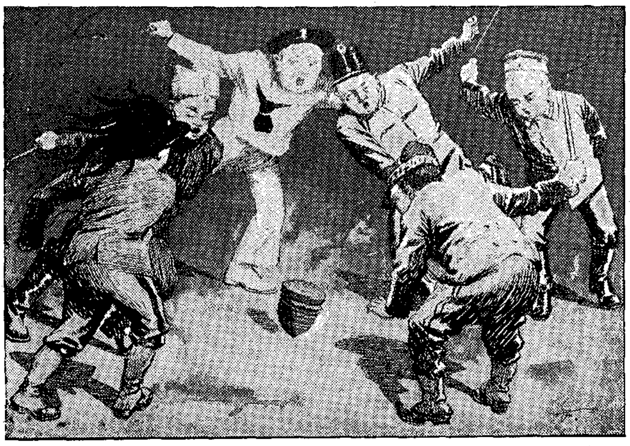
"1. To unite in a common band women of all nationalities interested in education, and thus promote the cause of female education.

"2. To assist mothers and teachers to understand the best principles of education, and afford them opportunities for consultation and cooperation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be profitable to all.

"3. To provide for this purpose lectures dealing with education in its physical, mental, and moral aspects.

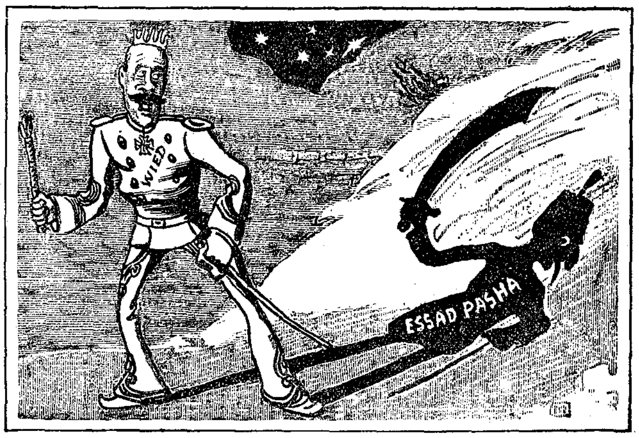
"4. To afford to girls and young women who have been well-educated an opportunity of maintaining an interest in intellectual and literary matters, and to publish for that purpose a magazine dealing with educational subjects in a language understood by the majority."

Commenting on the formation of this influential association, *The African Times and Orient Review* (London), an organ of young Orientals, ably conducted by Duse Mahomed, an Egyptian Nationalist, says:



ALBANIA, THE SPINNING TOP OF THE POWERS.

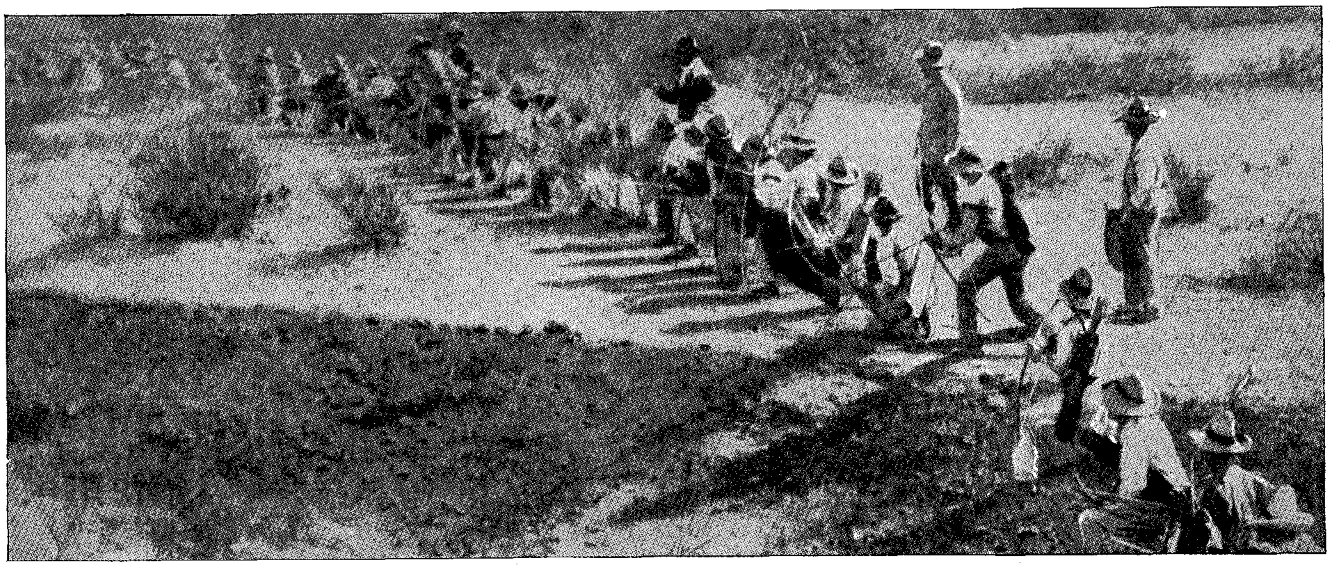
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



AFRAID OF HIS SHADOW.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

ALBANIA'S PLIGHT IN CARICATURE.



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MAYA INDIANS IN THE MEXICAN REBEL ARMY USING BOWS AND ARROWS.

Copyrighted by the International News Service.

U. S. JACKIES READING THE WAR NEWS, PERCHED ON A 12-INCH GUN OF THE "WYOMING."

A STRANGE CONTRAST: MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES WEAPONS.

"The spread of education in Egypt has convinced the leaders of thought that the physical and moral elevation of their race and the advancement of their country are in a great measure dependent on the physical and moral elevation of the women and their emancipation from the trammels which custom, rather than religion, has imposed on them. As the men become more educated they are desirous of finding women of equal intellectual attainments for their life companions, and this is leading to monogamy, especially among the higher and titled classes. The vernacular press has energetically supported the movement for the abolition of the veil and the emancipation of women, and a general change in public opinion is easily perceptible.

"This Women's Educational Union is only one of the more prominent results of this mental movement, and it is intended to give practical effect to its ideas by supplementing the existing schools for girls, the accommodation of which is already unequal to the demand. But it is felt that the education of girls should be carried further than is now possible, and that facilities should also be afforded for the further prosecution of their studies to those whose early marriage had prematurely stopt their education."

Mr. Duse Mohamed adds that "there is every sign that the society will meet with the success it so well deserves" since it is designed to supply a need universally felt among literate Egyptians who want to associate with intellectual and emancipated women.

CUBA ON OUR MEXICAN POLICY

IT IS FITTING that Cuba should answer those critics of the United States who see only a thinly veiled form of piracy in our occupation of Mexican soil. The very same accusation was made in 1898, by the Continental press, many will remember, when our forces went to Cuba. The United States flag, once up, would never come down, they averred in much the same tone we now hear about our flag in Mexico. But it did come down, and Cuba views our acts in Mexico in the light of its own experience. We have quoted from time to time the comment of Latin-American papers which have breathed suspicion and fear of North-American motives, but we find in *El Mundo*, of Havana, a strong statement in favor of our attitude. It says:

"There is no reason for supposing that the United States intend to occupy Mexico permanently, much less to suspect that they purpose annexing it and incorporating it in the Union. We ought to throw away that solution of the question at once. The United States, of course, have quite sufficient strength to conquer Mexico, but it is merely ignorance and a certain spirit of quixotism in the Union that would lead the country to claim Mexico. Nor do we believe that the republican colossus of North America would determine to appropriate Mexico. Such a course would cause alarm and indignation through the whole of Latin America. The protests on the part of these southern

Latin States would be strong and even dangerous. Therefore, we repeat that there is no reason whatever to believe that this powerful Anglo-Saxon Republic contemplates the permanent occupation of Mexico."

The writer continues with a tribute to President Wilson for the fine spirit he has shown throughout the dispute, and contrasts it with the spirit of the Old-World Powers:

"The United States are not going to act as England did in Egypt; nor as France has acted in Tunis; nor as Italy has acted in Tripoli. The United States will not indulge in the Moroccan intrigues of France and Spain. Mexico shall preserve her independence; Mexico shall continue to be a republic. It is quite impossible to think that the United States will assume a military occupation of the territory which is to be permanent in character. President Wilson has declared that he will give to the Mexican people an opportunity of passing their own laws and founding a government, organic, firm, and stable."

South America is then reminded of the benefits the Monroe Doctrine has conferred upon it. Europe has kept its hands off the great republics of the southern continent because of the force exercised by this American policy, and, in fact:

"Without that Doctrine, which is really the center of the independence of such republics as Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, it is quite possible that the governments of Europe would have invaded the rights of these Latin peoples. Europe has appropriated the territory of Egypt, the territories of North Africa, Tunis and Tripoli, Morocco, and the country of the Boers. Japan has also taken Korea into its charge. Such invasion and appropriation have been possible because the peoples who were thus despoiled did not enjoy the protection of a Monroe Doctrine, which would have saved them from foreign invasion as the Spanish Americans have been saved."

The editor of *El Mundo* sums up in the following terms some of the beneficial results of our policies in this hemisphere:

"If it had not been for the Monroe Doctrine the Latin republics would have been involved in horrible and shameful domestic convulsions, and would have been debarred from establishing firm and just governments and from cultivating that material and intellectual advancement which is the bulwark of their nationality. As it happens, these republics have become formidable and respected throughout the world. This is evidenced in the present national character of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. There is an exception in the case of Mexico. It is a pity that the Don Quixotes of Mexico have induced its Government to resist the United States. These recalcitrants are just as witless as those in Spain who in 1898 undertook the same policy of resistance, believing in their childish way that they were able to conquer the United States, immense as was its population, its wealth, its fleet, and its vast resources. We Cubans, while in our heart we deplore the actual conflict, nevertheless owe a debt of gratitude to the United States, without whose assistance Cuba would be to-day the effete colony of a European monarchy."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

HISTORY AS WRITTEN IN RUSSIA—The following extract from a text-book of history for secondary schools in Russia, written by M. Ilajavski, is published in the London *Star* as an example of the kind of education imparted to the Russian people by a paternal Government:

"Louis XVI. was a peaceable and gentle monarch who in the course of his long reign showed himself particularly skilful in finding expert Ministers of Finance. Loved and honored by his people, the aged monarch died suddenly after a glorious reign, as the result of a fit of apoplexy. He was succeeded by his son, Louis XVII., who was obliged to conduct several wars, wherein the captain of his hosts, the royal marshal, Napoleon Bonaparte, conquered a great part of Europe for his king. Napoleon, however, abused his power and made a public attempt to rebel against his liege lord and to compass his own ambitious ends. Under the leadership of Alexander I., King and Autocrat of all the Russias, the general was deposed, deprived of all his honors and dignities and all claim to pension. He was banished to St. Helena."

A WOOD-CUTTERS' FAMINE IN RUSSIA

THE DEFORESTATION of Russia is progressing rapidly, we are told by Mr. Menshikov, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). The immense forests which covered the greater part of that country are fast disappearing under the merciless ax of the timber merchant and speculator, and the Russian people are being deprived of one of the most essential means of sustaining life in the north—fire-wood. Already the cost of this most vital necessity has doubled in places which were considered immune from wood famine. Even Moscow, we are told, suffered from lack of it last winter, and some public and charitable institutions, such as hospitals, foundlings' homes, etc., were not sufficiently heated. If one is to remember that nearly the whole of Russia uses wood for heating the houses in the long winter months, the significance of the problem which the Government will have to face appears in its true light. To quote Mr. Menshikov:

"For many years, for whole decades, we took no notice of the destruction of the forests. On the contrary, the ruling class, the nobility, hastened to sell out their wooded properties rather than be compelled to sell the land. Those who sold their forests usually did so for trifling sums, giving the brokers an opportunity of earning 300, 500, and even 1,000 per cent. on their capital. Those who did not sell their own encouraged the destruction of their neighbors' forests, wisely supposing that the remaining ones would rise in price. In the end the deforestation of the country assumed threatening proportions, and when the clamor raised by the press and learned bodies and chiefly by the landed proprietors themselves became unbearable, the Government introduced a forest-conservation law. But, like the majority of our laws, the conservation was left to the will of God. With the shrewdness of the brokers and the dishonesty of the common citizen, for centuries trained in the art of circumventing the law, forest conservation has in many places been turned into an amusing comedy. The destruction of the forests, even now, goes on in full blast, and the most important of elements which guard the very possibility of man's existence in the North—the forests which yield fuel—are rapidly disappearing. What would you say if the English should be deprived of the sea, or Switzerland of her mountains? You would say that their end had come. And fire-wood must be considered just as vitally necessary to Russia as the sea is to the English and the mountains to Switzerland. One may regret the disappearance of timber, but that can in a large degree be replaced by brick, iron, and other construction materials. But fuel in the north, in the form of fire-wood, can not be replaced. . . . . .

"We take a paper view of the country, and seeing on paper millions of acres of woodland, we feel quite at ease: we have been and still are the richest country in wood. This may be true, but then our forests have remained only in the north. . . . The whole western Russia, recently covered with immense forests, the central provinces, are completely bared; and even such regions as Novgorod, Olonetzk, Vologda, are being gradually affected. The forests which covered Russia were her natural cloak, serving to warm the people and rendering it possible for them to live in the North. Before our very eyes Russia's cloak is being removed these last fifty years, and our nation remains naked in the midst of a frozen desert. There is a great demand for timber and fire-wood both in Russia and abroad. . . . Speculation in forest land goes on wherever there has remained a shred of the past riches. The conservation laws are being evaded with the greatest care."

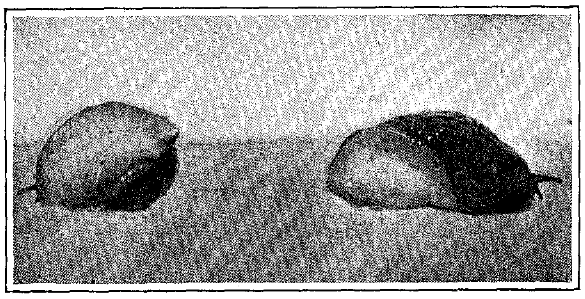
Mr. Menshikov concludes with the following burst of pessimistic but patriotic eloquence, whose bitterness seems completely justified by the condition he describes:

"Devoid of its wooded cover, the soil is losing its moisture, the lakes and rivers are drying up; from under the surface barren sands appear, and man, deprived of fuel, deprived of the products of the natural garden of God, must either degenerate, like the Siberian savages, or flee from Russia. Our nation does both. It degenerates, or more correctly, freezes like a southern plant brought to the north, and those who are more resolute flee from their fatherland to Siberia, Turkestan, Canada, Australia, Argentina."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW ANIMALS KEEP RIGHT SIDE UP

ALL ANIMALS, from man down to the simplest forms of life, are able to keep their balance. They have a sense that distinguishes "up" from "down" and enables them to adjust the position of their bodies properly to these directions. When one becomes "dizzy" it is due to derangement of this sense. In man it is located in part of the inner ear, and all through the animal kingdom it seems to be intimately related to the sense of hearing—insomuch that in many cases its special organ was long thought to be an ear. In an article adapted from *Die Umschau* for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 18), some of these organs of balance and their special modes of action are described and pictured. Says the writer:

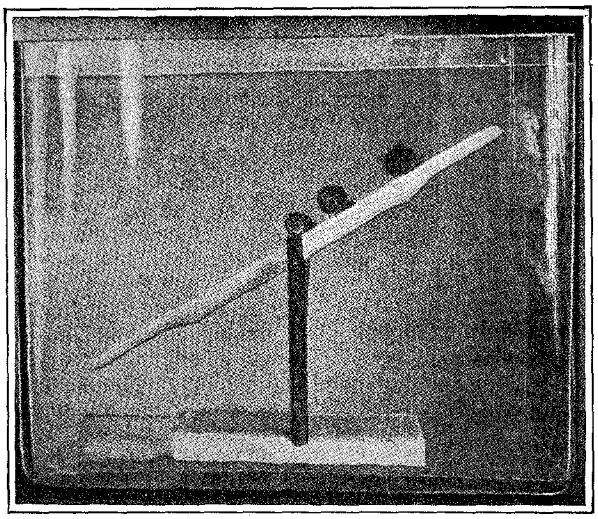


INVERTED SNAILS RIGHTING THEMSELVES.

"In addition to the organs of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch, all vertebrate animals, including man, possess more complex tactile organs which control the position and direct the movement of the body. The labyrinth of the ear belongs to this class.

"Similar organs, often of more primitive structure, are found in all classes of multicellular animals, but not in all species. With few exceptions the operation of these equilibrium organs is dependent upon gravitation, and they give their possessors a sense of the vertical as a fixt direction and of the position of the body with respect to that line of reference. The manner in which this task is performed depends upon the structure of the organ, which varies greatly in different classes, genera, even species of invertebrates. . . . . . .

"Yet there is a fundamental type, the statocyst, a globular vesicle filled with a watery fluid called endolymph, and containing one or more unattached solid particles. These particles, or statoliths, are either calcareous concretions formed inside the body, or grains of sand or other foreign matter of external origin. As the body moves, the statolith continually seeks the lowest part of the cavity, and in so doing impresses upon the nerve-cells of the wall of the statocyst stimuli which are transmitted to the central nervous system and evoke motor impulses corresponding to the actual position of the body.



TANTALIZING THE ASPIRING SNAIL.

Land-snails immersed in water always try to get out. Hence if they are placed on a submerged see-saw they will crawl upward, until their weight swings the bar, when they will reverse and patiently continue the performance with each oscillation.

"These organs were regarded as organs of hearing, and were called otocysts and otoliths, until it was proved by ingenious experiments that the reactions of these animals to sounds are reflex movements of flight, caused by feeling, not hearing, the vibration of the surrounding medium. Subsequently it was shown that sense-organs of this type exert an immediate effect upon muscular tension, and that the movement of the statolith with each change of position produces, in the nerve-cells of the statocyst, varying contact stimuli, which cause the legs, wings, or fins to move so as to maintain or restore the equilibrium of the body. All organs of this character, therefore, are classed as equilibrium organs.

"The sievelike perforations found in the water-scorpion and some other aquatic insects, which formerly were assumed to be respiratory organs, have been proved by experiment and anatomical research to be sense organs, which enable the animal to direct its course when crawling under water. This was the first discovery, in insects, of organs of equilibrium such as had been observed in representatives of all other classes of multicellular animals. These organs of the water-scorpion, however, differ greatly from the typical static or equilibrium organ, the statocyst. In the water-scorpion the stimulus is determined by the movement of a lighter body, air, through a heavier medium, water. Furthermore, the function of the insect organ is not to maintain equilibrium, but to cause, in definite external conditions, definite movements of the whole body, which are of great biological importance. These movements are negatively geotactic, *i.e.*, they are directed away from the earth's center.

"The question arises whether this geotactic function of static sense-organs is not more widely extended in the animal kingdom, especially as the existence of statocysts in many animals is not explained by their equilibrium function."

Organs of this kind can act to maintain equilibrium only in animals whose equilibrium is naturally unstable, as with running, flying, and swimming animals, whose equilibrium is not maintained automatically by their structure. But statocysts are also found in numerous animals of stable or indifferent equilibrium. The well-developed statocysts of animals that crawl and burrow in the earth have been especially puzzling. Just what are their functions here? The writer explains:

"The equilibrium of the water-scorpion in water is maintained automatically by the distribution of the reserve store of air beneath the wings. Here the negative geotactic function of the statocyst impels the animal, which seeks its food under water but is unable to rise directly when its air-supply is exhausted, to reach the surface by climbing the stalk of a plant or crawling up the sloping bank. This is proved by the failure of the geotactic reaction when the statocyst is destroyed.

"The burrowing movements of certain marine worms have lately been recognized as positive geotatic flight-reflexes, originating in their statocysts and failing when these organs are removed. The pecten mussel possesses symmetrically arranged statocysts, which maintain equilibrium in swimming and also, by reflex action, cause the animal to right itself when it is inverted.

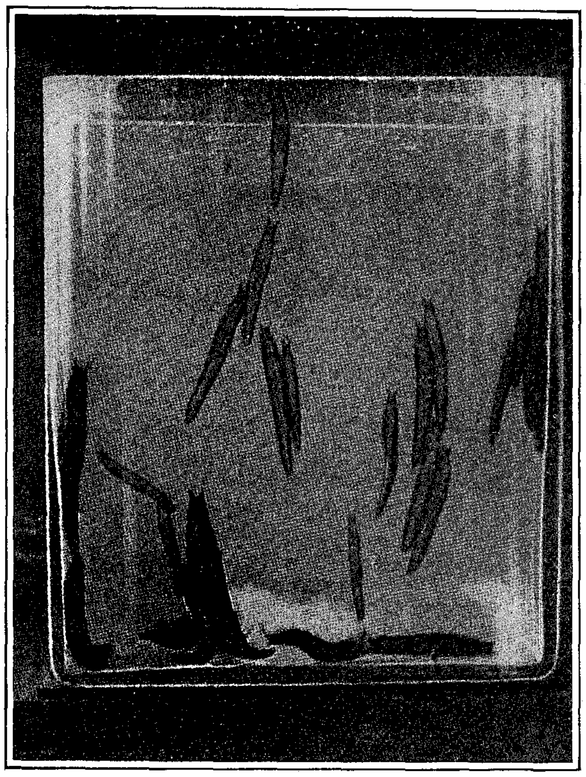
"Close study of our common land and fresh-water mollusks reveals characteristic reactions which prove the possession of a strong power of orientation in a definite direction determined by the conditions of life. When a snail is placed on its back it turns its head into the normal crawling position, brings it into contact with the ground, and by crawling forward gradually brings the rest of the body into the erect position. But this reflex turning movement does not occur if the foot of the inverted snail is in contact with any object along which the animal can (and does) crawl, without regard to its position in space. . . . A fairly long head segment of *Limax* promptly turns over when it is laid on its back, and a body, decapitated in such manner that it retains the brain and statocysts, exhibits the same reflex for weeks. The turning reflex, therefore, may be regarded as a function of the statocysts.

"Definitely directed movements also play a great part in the life of terrestrial and aquatic mollusks. Aquatic pulmonate snails seek food under water but come to the surface for air, and some branchiate snails and mussels oscillate between greater and less depths for the same reasons, while land-snails and slugs, when submerged in water, promptly make their escape if they can.

"A terrarium can be rid of infesting snails very quickly by immersing it in water. Land-snails placed on a seesaw under water always crawl upward, reversing their motion with each oscillation. They exhibit the same negative geotactic reaction in other liquids and gases. The reflex, therefore, is evoked by need of air. . . . The biological importance of this reflex of flight from impending asphyxiation need not be emphasized.

"Fresh-water mussels exhibit positive geotactic reactions. The essentially geotactic character of the movements of the thick muscular foot, by means of which the animal buries itself in the pond or river-bed, can be proved by suspending a mussel by cords in the water of an aquarium. The protruded foot always turns to the bottom, even when the mussel is suspended in a position that makes this action very difficult. . . . . . .

"Our general conclusion, therefore, is that static sense-organs influence the motor mechanism in such a manner as to produce and to maintain, permanently or temporarily, in a state of rest or of locomotion, a definite bodily position, which may be one of unstable equilibrium."



SUBMERGED LAND-SLUGS ESCAPING FROM THE WATER.

AERO-SNOW-BOATS—Glenn Curtiss has invented a new sport which he calls snow-boating. A correspondent of *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, April 11) writes from Hammondsport, N. Y., that owing to its attractions local aviators were actually sorry to see the snow disappear. We read:

"Curtiss's discovery that a flying boat or standard type of hydroaeroplane would handle as well on snowbanks as on the water was almost accidental. Some experimental flights had been planned during February, but when the machines were ready a cold snap had set in, Lake Keuka was frozen solid, and soft snow lay over the ice to a depth of nearly two feet. It was evident weeks must elapse before open water would again be seen, so Curtiss decided he might fit the machines with broad runners or skis. Before trying these he tried running the machine in the snow, and found to his surprize that the pontoon of the hydroaeroplane worked to the surface of the snow just as a hydroplane at speed drives up out of water. Sliding or sledding at 30 to 50 miles an hour over the snow proved as exhilarating as sliding over the water; William S. Luckey, winner of last fall's aeroplane race around Manhattan, found that the machine would plane, or glide over the surface, with considerable weight aboard, and on several occasions he carried two, three, and even four passengers bestowed about the craft. Next winter it is probable considerable attention will be paid to the development of efficient snow-fliers, because of the avowed intention of Amundsen and other polar explorers to try aerial locomotion in the arctic regions."

MACHINES AND THEIR NOISES

THAT ANNOYANCE due to the vibration of heavy machinery in adjoining buildings has increased of late with the adoption of solid reinforced-concrete construction is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (London, April 3). The loudness of a distant noise depends, of course, on two things—its intensity at its source and the conducting properties of the substance through which it travels. Nowadays, a machine several doors away may be in practically perfect connection with the walls of one's own house, and the vibration is well transmitted, to the great discomfort of all those within the building. With the old type of building nothing of this kind took place, and apparently architects and engineers are not yet alive to the necessity for soundproofing the new concrete structure. We read in the paper named above:

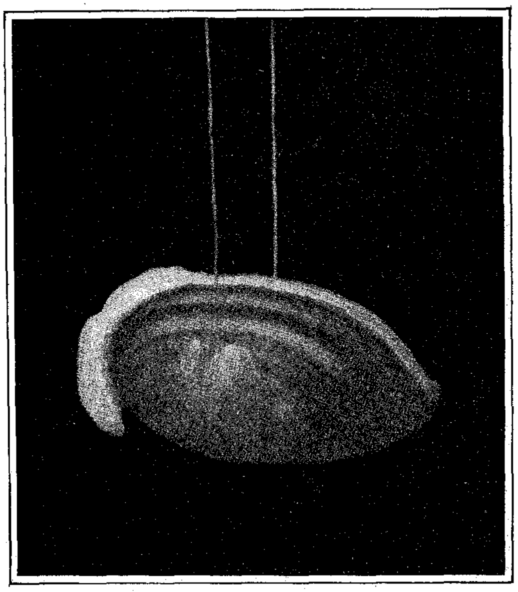
"The environment of an engineer's profession and experience is a very fluent quantity. It is constantly changing. A case of nuisance recently passed through the courts in which the plaintiff sought protection from the noise of machinery in an adjoining premises, there being a party wall. It appears that this heavy party wall was in close and firm connection with the hard concrete floor on which stood the machine which was productive of the worst of the noise. There was a steel and concrete ceiling above, also in firm connection with the wall. Inside the workshop there was by no means a particularly serious amount of noise, and what there was came mostly from details, such as iron trolley-wheels running on the concrete floor, and therefore easily preventable by the use of rubber tires. The least noticeable noise came from a machine in which were certain gear-wheels. The work of the machine was variable in cycles of two seconds, and resulted in a force which for a few degrees . . . caused the driven wheels to become the drivers, thus producing the familiar sound of backlash in the backward contact of the teeth and again when running forward. Inside the plaintiff's premises, however, this backlash was extremely noticeable, and especially so since it occurred off and on from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M., with periodical intervals. And as usual with running machinery, it is the stoppage which is more noticeable than the running. . . . . . .

"It appeared from the evidence of the engineers called by the plaintiff that the trouble of noise arose from the conveyance of the sound in the workshop by the very solid continuous structure of the concrete and steel ceiling and floor. Of course, no place intended to be used as a workshop, more particularly for night work, should be solidly connected to a dwelling-house and be a party to the dividing wall. There should be two dividing walls, with a sound-deadening filling in between, and no connection whatever to transmit the molecular vibration of sound.

"It appears to be the case that homogeneously solid ferroconcrete buildings transmit sound very freely and loudly throughout their structure. In an ordinary building, with beams and joists merely resting on walls which are not too solidly compounded of small bricks with mortar joints, there is a reduction of vibration at every joint and at every change of material and structural continuity. Engineers should be alive to the new state of affairs, which has come into play since the introduction of ferroconcrete work. This material is so hard and firm and continuous that the transmission of sound takes place through it with great facility, and solid walls and floors become transmitters of sound to the air, for their continuous surfaces become sounding boards or tympana. There is nothing to retard transmission and to muffle its sharpness."

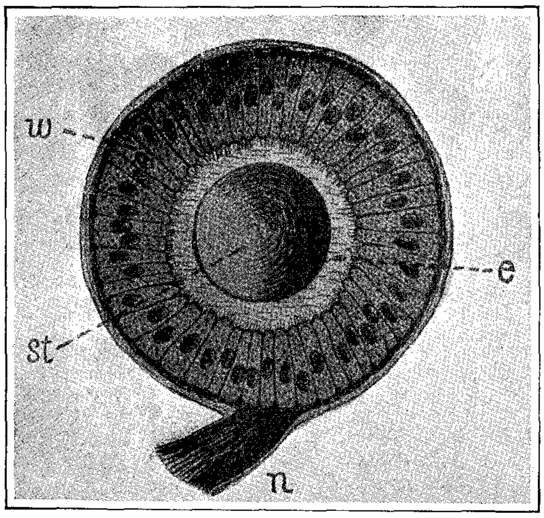
TANGO TO FIGHT DISEASE

THAT the modern dances are a distinct aid to good health, and may supplant physical culture of a more serious type, is asserted by Dr. G. Hepburn Wilson, editor of *The Modern Dance Magazine*, in an article contributed to *Health Culture* (New York, April). Exercise, says Dr. Wilson, must provide not only physical but also social and esthetic stimulus. The problem of doing this was solved by our primitive ancestors, when they developed the dance as a necessary tribal institution. Guided by instinct and impulse, they hit upon the right thing, and the dance was an important factor in their physical vigor. Despite our superior civilization, we are not in a position, thinks Dr. Wilson, to improve on this primitive method of developing mind and body in the proper relationships. He writes:



A SUSPENDED MUSSEL PROTRUDING ITS FOOT TOWARD THE GROUND.

> "The dance, particularly in its modern expressions, possesses the value of physical exercise plus social and cultural stimulus. Exercise must be interesting; the more interesting the more energy and enthusiasm, and consequently the greater the stimulus.
>
> "The dance is social play. The world seems to have forgotten how to play, an art essential to preserve vigor and spirit. The association of many people in rhythmic motion provides unsurpassable inspiration, the spirit of the joyous life, and joy is fundamental.
>
> "Not many people can join a gymnasium; time and opportunity are limited. The gymnasium appeals to systematic and methodic people, but what most of us want is ease, freedom, and the joy of social activity. 'Gym' work is generally drudgery, and exercise at home is even worse. In our age of hurry and speed people aim to combine many things in one, and the dance combines social and physical utility. Not all people, besides, are fitted for the gymnasium; the dance is common to all, open to all.
>
> "Fellowship of the sexes is a primordial instinct. It is at the basis of life, art, and culture. Woman needs man's strength and man needs woman's imagination. Woman without male companionship becomes a weakling, and man without female companionship becomes coarse. The dance since time immemorial has exprest fellowship in its inspirational beauty, and life is incomplete without it."



STATOCYST OF FRESH-WATER MUSSEL.
st, statolyth; *w*, nerve-cells; *e*, endolymph; *n*, nerve.

The dance, Dr. Wilson goes on to say, brings into action the larger muscular masses of the body, improves and strengthens the circulation, respiration, and nutrition, and develops agility and grace. Dancing exercises more muscles simultaneously than any form of gymnastics. Many dance movements incorporate coordinations of nerve and muscle which contribute greatly to the progress of the race. These are at the root of the will to work, act, and think; and the dance individualizes and exhilarates them. To quote further:

> "In the dance the waist and abdominal muscles do most of the work, and it is these muscles which largely support the body. The arms and legs are in constant motion, and the repetition of this motion itself yields great value.
>
> "In exercise, repetition possesses physical and psychological value; constant and repeated motion of arms, legs, and trunk in unison gives the dance an exercise value possest by no other medium. The matter of fatigue is important; it deadens the mind and muscles, and creates depression; but while fatigue in gymnastics is usually depressing, the fatigue in dancing is inspirational.
>
> "Modern dances, while seemingly more strenuous than the old dances, exact less strain on the dancer's body, for two reasons: they require greater variety of motions, and therefore, distribute the effort among more parts of the body, and are danced with the whole foot, toes, ball, and heel flat on the floor. The old dances were generally performed on the ball of the foot with the heel raised. . . . . . .
>
> "Previously the up-and-down action was accomplished by raising the body on the ball of the foot and then coming down again. The same effect is now produced by keeping the feet flat on the floor and bending the knees. Many people suffer from fatty degeneration of the heart; that is, from the accumulation on the heart of adipose tissue that hampers its action; one means of ridding the cardiac region of such obstruction would be exercise that would set in action the muscles of the chest. That action, however, must be gentle, for the fat-heart patient finds himself soon out of breath, and action must not be protracted, for the strain on the heart would be dangerous. In old dances the feet were worked overtime, while the upper part of the body was motionless. Now the chest and arms are raised, now lowered, the man supports the woman on one arm, then on the other, the partners change sides, the body is bent now to the right, now to the left."

An interesting fact in this connection, says Dr. Wilson, is the adoption by dancers of the soft-bosom shirt called by some the tango shirt. The old "boiled" shirt allowed less freedom of motion. Nowadays we are proud of being human beings, not automatons. The organs of the chest must not be hampered. Heart and lungs must be free and the blood must not encounter obstructions in the shape of tight clothing. He goes on:

> "The great advantage of the new dances as physical exercise for fat-heart people is the gradual way in which the 'puffy' person can limber up and put himself again in fighting trim.
>
> "When one's breath becomes slow or heart-beats seem a little too loud, nothing is easier than sitting out, say, two dances out of three, then one out of three, and so on. The dance-room is free from the spirit of 'keeping it up,' which makes gymnasium drills such a strenuous exercise for many people of lowered vitality. What I said about heart trouble applies just as well to stomach trouble, with a difference, however. If your heart is weak, skip one dance out of two and do not try to set the pace in the dance-room for speed or sprightliness. Go at it gradually. If your heart is in good condition and your stomach troubles you, you needn't observe so much moderation. The more you dance the more waste matter you will eliminate and the more appetite you will have.
>
> "The motions which gradually massage away adipose deposits hampering the heart action and facilitate the circulation of the blood in the gastric regions and help digestion, apply particularly to figures of the tango, made up of swings, curves, subtle

windings in and out, forward and backward courtesies, the winding step, scissors step, all done in slow, graceful, crouching, creeping tread of a lioness."

DISEASES OF AIRMEN

EVERY NEW SPORT develops its diseases. We had "housemaid's knee" long ago, but floor-scrubbing has never been regarded from the standpoint of athletic skill. There are, however, "lawn-tennis elbow," "cyclist's hump," "automobilist's stare," and plenty more. Now, we are told, there are complaints peculiar to aviators. These are considered in a special chapter of a recent English book entitled "Flying," written by Hamel and Turner (London, 1914). Our quotations are from abstracts and comments made editorially in *The Hospital* (London, April 11). Says this paper:

> "Before briefly explaining the conclusions set forth as to the results of flight upon a man in good health, it is of interest to recall that aviation has been recommended as a remedy for certain cases of illness, or, at least, of indifferent health. Thus neuralgia is said to disappear like magic in some cases by an ascent in an aeroplane, a statement by no means incredible when it is remembered that neuralgia is often essentially a subjective phenomenon for which no organic basis is discoverable. It is on record also, according to Mr. Hamel, that a well-known balloonist persisted in making an ascent once while suffering from severe influenza, despite the protests of his friends, and that he returned to earth in a few hours entirely cured of his fever. It would, of course, hardly do to allow an influenzal patient to manage an aeroplane, which requires a concentration of faculties, mental and physical, only to be found in the perfectly healthy; but to be a passenger in an aeroplane is a less formidable tax upon the body, and might be permissible. According to these acknowledged experts in aviation, a journey in the air has a very tonic and exhilarating effect, especially when the ascent is made out of the impure air of a large city. Harley Street, say Messrs. Hamel and Turner, to preserve its reputation as the home of all that is best and latest in medical science, will have to put aeroplane flights into its list of up-to-date remedies."

Turning now to the effects of aviation in producing disease rather than in relieving it, the writer goes on to say:

> "Mountain-sickness and balloon-sickness are, of course, well-known disorders, tho their scientific explanation is not settled beyond dispute. Air-sickness is, in essentials, the same disorder, tho it appears at a lower altitude than mountain-sickness. This is what might be expected, since the aviator ascends so much more rapidly than the mountaineer. Curiously enough, air-sickness seems to affect aviators at lower levels than when balloon ascents are made. The leading features of air-sickness are stated to be giddiness, headache, and somnolence, the latter supervening after landing, and sometimes after a considerable interval. Actual nausea is seldom troublesome.
>
> "Mr. Adler, who is the author of a chapter on this subject, attributes air-sickness to want of oxygen in the rarefied atmosphere of the upper air. The remedy is therefore simple, if this hypothesis is correct—namely, to carry oxygen cylinders and to inhale the gas when very high flying is being attempted. He asserts that pure oxygen is superior to a mixture of oxygen and carbonic acid, which some recommend on the assumption that deprivation of carbonic acid (acapnia) is the true cause of air-sickness.
>
> "Beyond this curious result of rapid change in the altitude there are various uncomfortable phenomena to which airmen are liable. The intense cold of flying at high altitudes is naturally one of these detrimental symptoms; it numbs the mental as well as the physical faculties, and is a probable cause of some of the fatal accidents that have occurred. Conjunctivitis is quite frequent, but can be minimized by suitable goggles. Epistaxis occasionally occurs; and on a few occasions blood is said to have poured from the lips, and even from under the nails. Cyanosis of the extremities is quite frequent. Buzzing in the ears is another common inconvenience.
>
> "Great stress is rightly laid upon the prime necessity of keeping absolutely fit physically, and upon the folly of making an ascent if there is the slightest symptom of ill-health or even of temporary mild indisposition. The importance of avoiding tobacco and alcohol is also noted. Aviation is no business for weaklings, and no one should go in for it who has not been passed as thoroughly well equipped constitutionally. . . . . . .
>
> "It is certain that flying makes demands upon the body and brain which only a man in first-class health and of sound constitution can supply; and it is noteworthy also that Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, one of the few experienced woman aviators, holds that numbers of her sex are not really fitted for flying, and can not ever expect to compete on even terms with men in that sport."

ELECTRIC AID FOR THE GARDEN

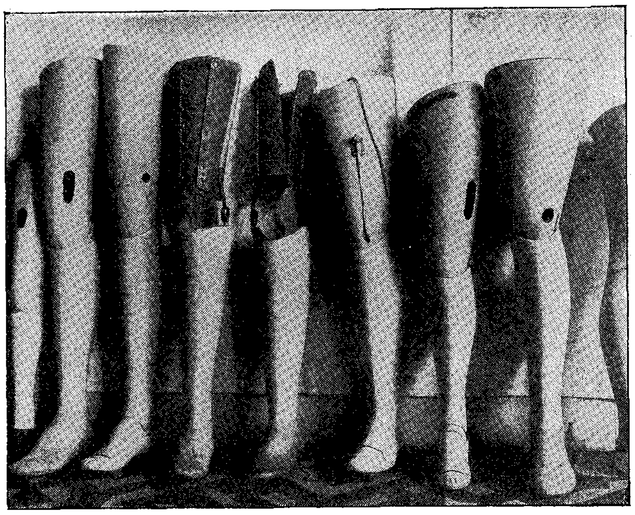
TO STIMULATE the growth of garden plants by applications of static electricity, at the same time destroying the germs of plant diseases by this agent, is the object attained by a device named the "geomagnetifer," intended to capture atmospheric electricity and apply it to plant-culture. The instrument is described in the March number of *Larousse Mensuel* (Paris), and the effects produced have been so amazingly gratifying and obtained at so slight a cost as to promise wide use. The yield of various crops is said to be increased from 10 to 62 per cent. by it, development and ripening are hastened, and violent electric charges are said to be prevented by drawing off the electricity quietly and gradually from the atmospheric reservoir. Says the magazine named above:

> "In the tentative experiments conducted by Newman a few years ago near Bristol the electric generator was a static machine run by a gasoline motor. One pole of this machine was grounded and the other was connected with a network of metal wires placed fifteen inches above the ground. From this network were suspended at regular distances other small wires of copper ending in points directed downward from which the electricity ran. The conductors were supported by insulators.
>
> "Control plantations were established with identical conditions except for the electric apparatus. The crops were gathered separately and compared in weight. The gain in the electrified field was 30 per cent. for strawberries, 17 per cent. for cucumbers, and 33 per cent. for beets, which also gained 1 per cent. in sugar content.
>
> "Grain also gained from 29 to 39 per cent. and sold at an advanced cost of 7½ per cent., because of the fact recognized by millions that it made a better flour."

These admirable results naturally stimulated investigators to determine whether similar effects could be achieved by atmospheric electricity so as to put the matter on a practical economic basis. The first to apply these principles, according to Mr. de Graffigny (the author of the present article), were the Russian physicist Spechnov, the agronomist Lagrange, and Paulin, the director of the Agricultural Institute at Beauvais. He continues:

> "One of the most recent arrangements is that of Narkevitch-Yodko, which consists in a bamboo rod 8 to 12 yards high, carrying at its summit a sheaf of iron rods whose points terminate in nickeled copper. These points are in electric communication at their base by a conducting wire descending into the ground, where it is subdivided into numerous radii terminating in zinc plates buried 4 to 6 inches deep; four to six poles per acre are enough.
>
> "Let us also cite the geomagnetifer of Lieutenant Basty. This apparatus is a veritable lightning-rod, formed of a metal rod terminating at a point composed of an alloy both a good conductor and non-oxydizable. The length of this rod varies, according to the vegetable cultivated, from one to two yards, and the end is buried in the ground to a depth equal to that normally attained by the roots. The surface of action is a circle having for its radius of action its height above the ground, on condition that it be not placed near other geomagnetifers of greater height than itself. This arrangement, like the preceding ones, has given the most admirable results, and since there is no expense for energy, as this is drawn from the atmosphere, the only cost is that of material and installation."

Other striking advantages are ascribed to the use of these geomagnetifers. According to Vaussenat, former director of the Observatory of the Peak of the Midi, the presence of a number of these instruments not only tends to localize thunder and



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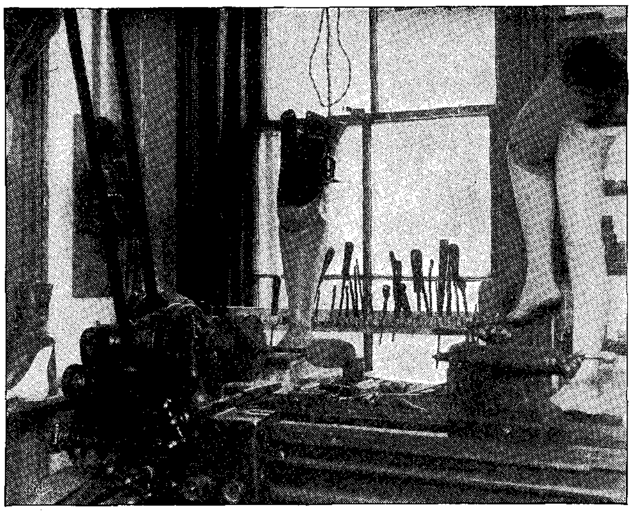
SOME OF MR. ENGLER'S RECENT PRODUCTIONS.



A CORNER IN THE WORKSHOP, SHOWING MOTOR-DRIVEN DRILL.

WHERE WOODEN LEGS ARE MADE BY THE LATEST PROCESSES.

lightning, but sensibly diminishes the frequency of storms in the region.

> "The geomagnetifer has therefore two distinct and equally useful effects: It prevents violent electric discharges and utilizes atmospheric electricity continuously for the benefit of vegetation. The results obtained by the experimenters cited above have been most remarkable and the benefits have been constant. Narkevitch-Yodko announces a gain of two-fifths in the usual yield of fruits.
>
> "With the Spechnov process the superiority was equally marked, and in various kinds of crops reached the percentages given below: oats, 62; wheat, 56; barley, 55; clover, 31; flax, 44; rye, 28; peas, 25; potatoes, 11 (in weight). The yield for straw was equally satisfactory. Moreover, development and maturation were accelerated, notably in the case of barley, which showed an advance of twelve days, and an interesting fact which should be particularly noted was that maladies of plants due to microorganisms manifested themselves scarcely at all."

A remarkable proof of this was obtained by artificially infecting beets with a serious and injurious contagious disease, which would ordinarily have caused great damage and loss. In the electrically treated plants the yield was affected hardly at all. Obviously therefore the electricity acts as a medicinal agent, so to speak, destroying plant enemies. Another experimenter, Lagrange, found that potatoes thus treated gave 358 pounds compared to 132 of the non-treated field, and diseased tubers were likewise reduced to the minimum. We read further:

> "The results announced by Basty are not less encouraging; like his predecessors, the lieutenant obtained a shorter period of germination, a notable advance (*i.e.*, reduction) in the time of reaching maturity, and a much larger yield than in ordinary conditions.
>
> "Thus, spinach sown March 21 and subjected to the action of the geomagnetifer, germinated March 31, was gathered May 15, and gave a better yield. The same plants not electrified did not germinate till April 8, and were not gathered till early in June. The yield was about one quarter as much. It was the same with strawberries, in spite of soil naturally poor. . . . These results are similar to those announced by Pinot de Moira at Bristol. He found that potatoes ripened three weeks sooner and gave a crop more than twice as large. Cauliflowers were a month earlier; *fèves* and peas likewise gave a double yield."

Mr. de Graffigny closes this very convincing exposition of the merits of the geomagnetifer by expressing amazement that in view of the remarkable results produced farmers and gardeners do not universally adopt this treatment for their crops. He ascribes their failure to do so purely to ignorance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOODEN LEGS BY ELECTRIC POWER

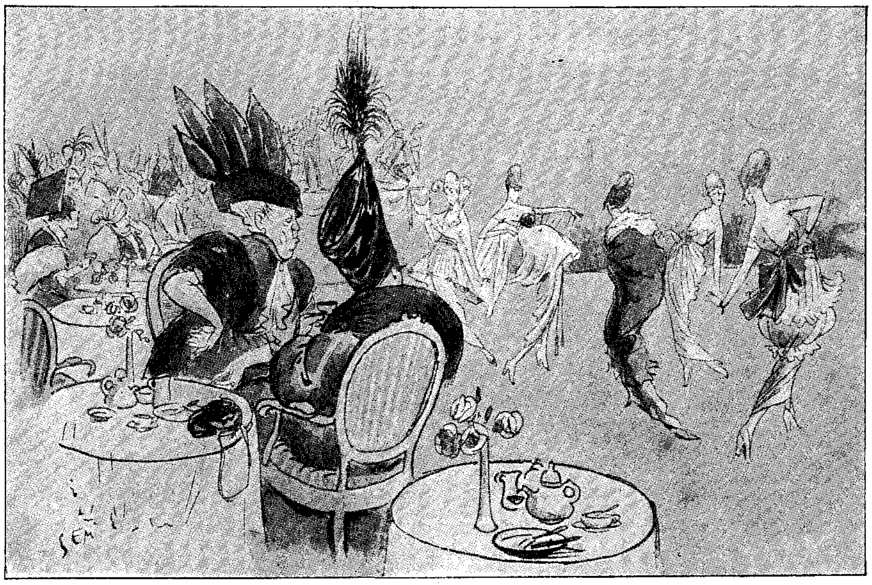
THE OWNER of one of the most up-to-date shops for the manufacture of wooden legs had a rather inauspicious start in his profession, if it may be so called. Now, says *The Edison Monthly* (New York, April), Max Engler turns out a willow wooden leg with the help of electric motors in ten days. Some forty years ago in a village near Leipzig he started to cure his bow-legged friends by making "braces of willow and linen bandages, or even thin bands of steel." The writer finds it hard to say "whether this seemingly exceptional town wished to retain a few, at least, of these deformities," but at any rate it seems that this ten-year-old boy's efforts were not appreciated in the village, and in fact were discouraged at home. In the end, however, he was "placed with an orthopedic concern in Leipzig, where he served his apprenticeship with much credit. After going into the business for himself and with marked success, he came to New York, where he has since executed commissions for the city's best known specialists." We are then informed just how Max Engler makes wooden legs in his modern New York shop:

> "The Engler workshop is motor-driven. The largest of the applications is a lathe where the original boring is made in the willow log from which the limb is evolved. This shaft sunk, so to speak, a peculiar auger-shaped knife on a long handle is used to dig out and enlarge the opening, shaping it at the same time until a plaster cast of the part to be inserted fits properly. This stage reached, a buffer is attached to the lathe and the opening in the log made smooth and polished. The time saved in this way can readily be imagined. The interior completed, it only remains to shape the outside accordingly. The work of cutting and polishing demands naturally that the tools be sharp. Thus at intervals on the work-benches are attached small motor-driven emery-wheels and buffers. But metal parts have to be made as well, the metal used being the species of aluminum now demanded for aeroplanes, very light and very strong. When a negative cast is made of the foot, for example, a piece of this metal, which comes in large sheets, is cut into the approximate shape and pounded to fit the mold. This done, the metal surface resembles naturally the hammered brass lately so popular. This roughness has of course to be worn down, and for the purpose a large motor-driven emery-wheel is at hand, supplemented by an electric buffer of similar proportions. Under such treatment, a matter of a very few minutes, the metal takes on the desired smoothness and is ready to be placed in the shoe of the patient as a side brace or arch-support. With an equipment of this extent Mr. Engler is able to turn out an artificial limb in ten days. The braces of leather and linen and celluloid, for which he is equally well known, take usually somewhat longer. In both instances great accuracy of measurement and care in execution are observed."

LETTERS AND ART

HOW A CARICATURIST WORKS

IT IS NOT a "scrutiny of the inmost soul," that Sem, the famous French caricaturist, turns upon his subject; but merely a reach for a physical resemblance. People are fond of speaking of his profound psychological study of types, and, in reply to a request from the editors of *Lectures pour Tous* (Paris), he tells in brilliant prose the secrets of his mental workshop. "The moral nature of an individual," he asserts, "is shown quite naturally in his exterior aspect. . . . It is easy to divine the sentiments of a man by his gait, his attitude, and his gestures." Even the apparel, he goes on to point out, is an almost certain index to the mentality of the wearer. "There is an anatomy of the apparel as well as of the body, and one may read the wrinkles of a coat as well as the lines of a hand." Merely by a fellow's cravat Sem engages to tell you "almost certainly whether he is a fop, a parvenu, or a gentleman." He writes:



HOW WOMEN TRY TO SEE THEMSELVES AS OTHERS.

Sem caricatures the women who watch the effect of clothes on the tailors' manikins and who emerge like the picture opposite when the same gowns are applied to them.

"To obtain a scrupulous, intense, and quintessential physical resemblance—that has been the goal which I have aimed to reach by such summary methods as are at the command of the amateur I really am. Since it has been kindly conceded that I have sometimes attained my end, I will give you my four little ideas on this grave subject.

"When can a portrait be said to have achieved a resemblance? It is evident that there can be no categorical reply. There are so many degrees in a resemblance and so many ways of obtaining it, from the sketch with two crayons . . . to the marvelous drawings of a Holbein. It would be curious to see the same person painted by ten artists at the same time, such as Boldini, Baschet, Sargent, Blanche, Forain, Abel Faivre, etc. You would have ten very different portraits, and yet each in its own manner would be a resemblance. On the other hand, if you united in consultation ten persons around a single portrait, you would obtain ten opposing views. I myself have made sketches of people equally well known in Paris and in London, which were found quite striking in France and were not recognized by the English. Resemblance, then, is essentially relative, complex, and, I may add, mysterious. . . . . . .

"People often say to me, 'How amusing it must be to see everything, as you do, under a comic aspect.' Others, on the contrary, complain that I see everything ugly. They are wrong. When my pencil is in its sheath and my eye in repose, my vision is normal and average. I see things like everybody else, only not as well, for I am near-sighted.

"When I wish to draw, therefore, I must first get into the proper state of excitation; I must arm my eye. There are some people whose type is so very striking that it impresses itself at once; they are, so to speak, already done. There are others, on the contrary, who seem at the first glance quite ungettable, and the artist asks himself how he can lay hold of them. But when he looks closer he perceives that every face, in the commonplace assemblage of features, hides some secret peculiarity by which to capture it. It is a riddle to be guessed, a lock whose key must be found. It is a living enigma whose secret resides in some unique, special, and original point which is its characteristic. It is this point which must be discovered and isolated.

"Above all, I must comprehend the visage. To that end I begin humbly. I walk around it and explore it with every precaution. Paralyzed by an anxious care for exactitude, I essay trial sketches, scrupulously respecting details. . . . . Carefully I draw the ears, the nose, the mouth. I make notes in writing of the color of the hair and beard, the shade of the skin, all the particularities of the face. If some indiscreet person looked over my shoulder at this moment he would be much astonished at the insignificance of this inoffensive drawing, which, however, is on the whole exact, and which superficial people would judge superficially to be of quite sufficient resemblance.

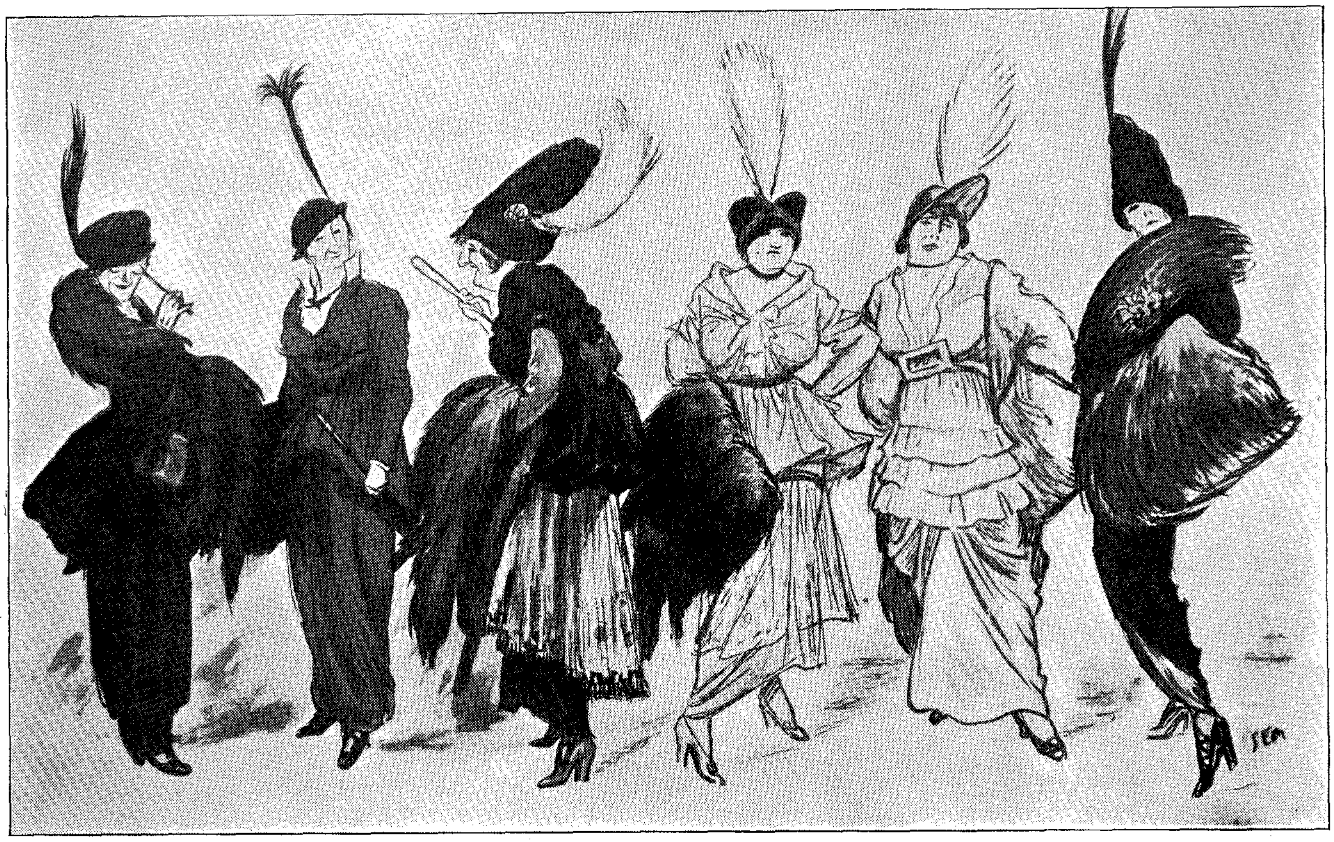
"But it is a thing far more subtle and indefinable, something much more magical which must be extracted by a species of clairvoyance. When by this preparatory course I have finally learned the face by heart, I can draw it completely, entirely from memory, freed from scruples as to detail or mistakes in proportion. Discarding my first sketches, my liberated eye boldly penetrates this face in search of realities more profound."

Sem thinks it far better not to pose his model, but to follow him about like a detective and to surprize him when he is most himself. Some adventures he has met with in this occupation form part of his recital:

"I attach myself to the steps of my good fellow. I become his shadow: my life becomes his. I follow him everywhere—to the theater, into society, to the races, the restaurants, to Monte Carlo, to Deauville. Always observing, my eye sharpened, drawing without respite in the auto, the train, in the subway, while eating and drinking, almost while sleeping—such has been my existence for the fourteen years since I've been settled in Paris. In the course of time this has become an obsession, and I retain a sort of curvature from this long tension.

"Moreover, this continual espionage is not without its risks, and apropos of that I had a rather piquant adventure in England. . . . It was at Ascot . . . at the time I was preparing my London album. Fascinated by the incomparable *chic* of Lord Lonsdale, I thus attached myself to his steps, absorbed in my sketch, my eyes glued upon him, until the moment he crossed the sacrosanct barrier of the royal enclosure. Oblivious and unseeing, I followed blindly and precipitately in his wake.

"But not for long! I was gathered in, plucked up by the thumb and index-finger of a massive policeman, who deposited me at arm's length, with the irresistible precision of a steam-crane, in



IS SEM CRUEL TO THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY?

He says his caricatures have sometimes made French women change their coiffures and modify their hats and toilettes. He even made a general trim his hair and replace his eccentric trousers by ones of conventional cut.

the police enclosure. What a scandal! Just think: I had on a sack suit and derby hat in this congress of frock coats and high polish. Not speaking a word of English, it was impossible for me to explain; my suspicious actions had been remarked . . . and my ears caught the word 'anarchist.' . . . Happily, a friend, a member of the Jockey Club, saw me and came to the rescue. I was reconducted . . . to the paddock; but in spite of the tailor's goose, my coat long kept the mark of the terrible clutch of that royal-enclosure policeman.

"But these misadventures do not discourage me, and I go about sketching hastily . . . when I can and where I can, on the program at Auteuil, on Paillard's table-cloth, or the menu at Maxim's, on my cuffs—even in the crown of my hat. Everywhere I madly follow my model. In wild reflex motions I reproduce mechanically all his gestures and personal habits of action. In my feverish haste to catch the likeness I mimic my own sketch in advance with my arms, my legs, my nose, my lips, and all my wrinkles, with such ardor that, on my word, I come unconsciously to resemble my model. Of course this is at times quite an advantage, when I'm sketching a handsome fellow. Unhappily this flattering resemblance is merely momentary, and naught remains to me but an exquisite memory of it. It is doubtless this gymnastics of the face, this mechanism of recording rubber, this regimen of contractions and grimaces, which have given me this accordion-pleated face of mine. Such are the trifling risks of one's profession, and here is the just revenge of my victims, all whose faults are imprinted upon my own visage. But I have made the sacrifice of my beauty, and that can not stop me!"

With some modesty, mock or genuine, Sem admits that he has "often helped to cure the ladies of errors and ridiculous aspects, by revealing them." Thus:

"I have sometimes made them change their coiffures and modify their hats and toilettes. I have done better still. I have made a general change his garb. At Marseilles I conceived the audacious project of sketching the gallant general Three Stars. He was an excellent man and a very brave general, but his long hair escaped from his decorated *képi*, and his trousers, hanging in loose spirals, bathed his ancient boots in unctuous folds. . . . Every day at four o'clock at the quarters of the Division, myself hidden, I watched him come out. And while he walked on the shady side of the road, I, poor thing, on the white-hot sidewalk across the way, followed him at a respectful distance, blinking in the sun, and alarmed at every indiscreet rustle of the dry leaves . . . under foot. Indulgently, and doubtless to preserve his dignity, he feigned not to perceive my movements. . . . The sketch appeared and had some success; a friend presented me to the General, who was quite red with vexation, but I could but observe that he had had his hair cut, and that his trousers were at last quite conventional, so I felt a little bit consoled.

"As you see, my apparent maliciousness is not entirely fruitless; besides, I never was really malicious, and I have never taken a sacrilegious pleasure in profaning the grace of the female face. And what more charming occasion could I have for proclaiming this? As for the ugly sex, what pleasure do you think it would give me to make them still uglier? No, I am not an artist of the ugly, a dilettante of the frightful."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BENEFICENT "PIRACY"

A SINGULAR CALMNESS marks the latest English comment on American republication of their productions, which they call "piracy." Britain has been guilty of this sort of freebooting, too, notes Mr. Clement Shorter, in the London *Sphere*, and he seems to think the outcry over it all has been louder than the actual injury would call for. He is moved to speak by receiving a package of books from an American publisher who has lately been attacked in the London *Times*, and comes to his defense very ably. In his own words:

"Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, has sent me a selection of his recently published books. What shall I say about them? The temptation that I have to wax enthusiastic over their material attractiveness is tempered by my desire not to hurt the feelings of my friends among English publishers. Mr. James Blackwood, president of our Publishers' Association, has been recording his sense of Mr. Mosher's iniquities as a pirate in *The Times*, while Mr. Le Gallienne has been eulogizing these same piracies in the pages of *The Forum*. I who also have the fear of my very good friend, Mr. R. B. Marston, of *The Publisher's Circular*, before my eyes whenever I mention Mr. Mosher's name, feel a diffidence in acknowledging this last parcel of beautifully printed books.

"I feel that I owe so much to the pirate. When I was young the books that came continually into my hands were all piracies. What a world of charming romance was opened out to me by these nefarious proceedings of English publishers against American authors. Had it not been for these piracies I should not have been able in my young days to read Emerson's 'Representative Men,' Oliver Wendell Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' Longfellow's 'Poems,' and the novels of Fenimore Cooper, and many another book. Certain English publishers of those days made a fortune out of piracies, and Mr. Mosher is perhaps but getting 'a little bit back' on the English publishers of to-day.

"Moreover, I am not very much in love with the Anglo-American Copyright Bill. It does more harm to the English printing-trade—demanding that a book should be set up in the States and registered at Washington—than it does good to English authors as a whole. The only English authors I imagine who make a lot of money out of American copyright are our popular novelists, who in any case are quite well enough paid. Apart from these novelists I should like to see a record of the sums paid to British authors by American publishers, and to set against it the sums lost to the British printing-trade by the American copyright law.

"Mr. Mosher, however, does not send me his piracies. All the books before me are quite free from any attack on this score. There is 'The Sermon on the Mount,' for example. It is a reprint from the King James version—a significant selection, Mr. Blackwood or Mr. Marston would say, for a pirate. Yet the hearts of these gentlemen would surely be won by its beautiful appearance in red and black type. The next book to my hand is a play by Ernest Dowson—'The Pierrot of the Minute,' a book not obtainable, I believe, in this country. My third volume is Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp,' which must long have been out of copyright, and has been reprinted by more than one English publisher without payment, but never presented before in so perfect a form as I have here. The fact is that, instead of abusing Mr. Mosher, many English publishers would do well to acquire his books and make them a standard for typography and general 'get-up.'"

BEGINNINGS OF A NEGRO DRAMA

SUCH SERVICE as the Irish Theater movement effected in discovering John Synge is seen to be paralleled by the Stage Society of New York in producing Ridgeley Torrence. Synge's plays are, *sui generis*, Irish, and Torrence has given us a play that is declared no less genuinely negro. As the judges of the play called "Granny Maumee" are, so far as seen, all of the white race, it is too early to conclude whether, like Synge, Torrence has penetrated the real psychology of a race, but no one doubts the new play's artistic plausibility as well as stage effectiveness.

In the New York *Press*, Mr. Carl Van Vechten tells us:

"Mr. Torrence, it seems, read somewhere and remembered vaguely that a theater for negroes had been built in which negro plays would be presented. Having in mind a negro theme, it occurred to him that he would write a play for this theater. When the piece was completed, however, he found that the Jefferson Theater devoted itself to the productions of musical comedy and moving pictures, and that there was no resident company to present negro drama, for the simple reason that, as yet, there was no negro drama."

The Stage Society came to his rescue and gave his piece such publicity as two performances can effect. Mr. Ruhl, in the New York *Tribune*, traces its story:

"The scene of this unusual piece is a negro hut in our own South—possibly in that Southern Ohio borderland from which the author came. The characters are three negro women—*Granny Maumee*, an old slave negress, and her two daughters, *Pearl* and *Sapphie*. *Sapphie* has been living in a near-by city, and as the play opens she is just about to return home with her baby.

"To the old black mother, a stern, almost Biblical figure, with her pride in her black blood and in the fact that the women of her line have kept that black blood pure, the arrival of this, the only man-child she can claim, is at once a triumph and a sort of high revenge.

"Her only son, *Sammy*, had been burned at the stake by white men for a murder a white man committed, and the mother, rushing in to try to save him, had had her sight burned out by the fire. The hatred and resolve nourished all these blind years—she has even kept some of the charred sticks from the fire—mount and flow out to *Sapphie's* son. The one bed is made ready for him, with the best white sheets. *Sapphie's* husband may sleep in the wood-house, the women will shift for themselves—*none but the black man-child*—'pure b'rack—royal b'rack!'—shall sleep there.

"As a matter of fact, the child's father is white—a son of the man who set the fire around *Granny Maumee's* Sammy. In the suspense which accompanies the gradual revelation of this truth, as in his imaginative insight and economy of words, Mr. Torrence shows himself the dramatist no less than poet. The whole story of *Sapphie's* fall is comprest in her childlike monotone, repeated from time to time, 'He jes' would have his way!'

"A similar dramatic force and poetic expression is shown in the curious and barbaric incantation scene that follows, during which the old woman's sight returns, altho there were moments in this scene which did not seem as clear as might be. With old age and brooding the old woman has turned more and more to African superstition, and in the stress of her revulsion at finding her grandchild partly white she reverts completely. Kindling a fire, she makes an image out of candle grease and the money the white man gave *Sapphie* and holds the image in the flame. She intends to 'conjure' the white man who is at the threshold, and while he is in that condition chain him to a stake and burn him as his father burned her son.

"As she looks into the flame, however, the image of *Sammy* returns and seems to tell her to remember her Christian teaching and to forgive the man who has wronged them. No doubt this is perfectly plausible, but as played the old woman's sudden cry suggested to one slow-thinking spectator at least that she had made some mistake in her 'conjuring' and was burning the image of the wrong person. The unfamiliarity of the stage 'business' makes such errors likely, and the prevention of any such haziness is doubtless a mere matter of stage management. In the end, at any rate, *Granny Maumee* lets the white man go his way, brings her daughters out of the spell into which he has thrown them, and then falls dead at their feet."

Mr. Van Vechten, who is responsible for the comparison of this new American work with the kind of thing Synge has done, declares it "the most important contribution which has yet been made to the American stage." He writes:

"'Granny Maumee' is fresh and novel. It breaks new paths, and breaks them beautifully—the dialog of the play is one of its freshest features. Mr. Torrence has taken the negro—just as Synge took the Irish peasant—to write about seriously and poetically and tragically, and he has written a great play. Like most great plays, it transcends its medium. Soon one forgets that negroes are speaking, and one becomes imbued with the universal philosophy and spirit of the piece, and the tremendous force with which the idea that mind and soul are stronger than matter is presented.

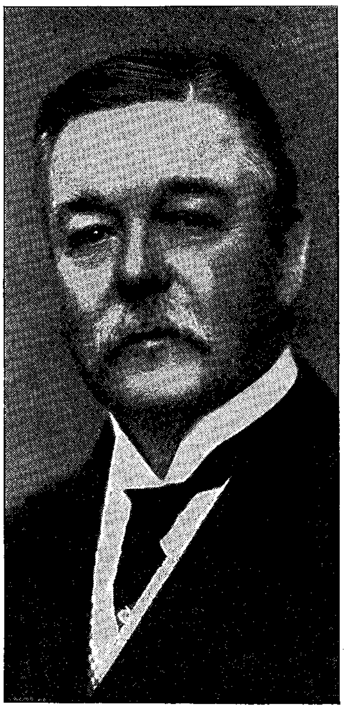
"Gertrude Stein, in one of the stories in 'Three Lives,' has devoted herself entirely to negroes, and in that story, too, after a time, the feeling that the story is about negroes disappears, and the idea remains floating in the air, disembodied from its medium.

"Will 'Granny Maumee' prove a flash in the pan? Will it be possible for Mr. Torrence or any one else to follow on with this idea, using the negro or the Indian or something which really belongs to us?—for the American negro is not the African negro. Synge had the Irish Theater to produce his works. There is, as yet, no negro theater. I believe that several of the negro writers are writing plays for the time when there will be one. There is, of course, the Stage Society, but that organization has concluded its operations for this season and may not be inclined to favor similar projects next.

"At any rate, the seeds are sown and something may come out of it. Those who had the rare good fortune to see the performances of this play will probably be glad to remember it some day. It is as important an event in our theater as the production of the first play of Synge was to the Irish movement. 'Granny Maumee' is not an imitation of a French play or an English play or a German play. It is an American tragedy which sprang from the soil."

THE BANE OF "CHEAP READING"

TEN YEARS of cheap reading has changed the British from the most stolid nation in Europe to the most theatrical and hysterical, so some one has said, and Mr. Chester Lord, for long the distinguished editor of the New York *Sun*, quotes it as a comfort, perhaps, that we have others in the same box with us. For the effects of "cheap reading of cheap books, cheap reading in the cheap magazines, cheap reading in the cheap flash newspapers—reading that simply amuses and that does not inform or instruct or feed the mind" are becoming in America, he believes, "well-nigh alarming and revolutionary." His comparison of our case with that of readers of fifty years ago is described by the Brooklyn *Eagle* as "a strong salt breeze from the heart of the ocean." What Mr. Lord said before the Connecticut Editorial Association, of Hartford, *The Eagle* commends to some youths "whose mental bearings get overheated by the pace of modernity." For "in the speeding up and the cheapening of mechanical production which has transformed the publication of newspapers, as well as many other forms of industry, we have lost," Mr. Lord points out, "some of the most valuable qualities which then informed writing both in literature and in journalism." He occupies himself first with some of the "symptoms of our social and mental demoralization":



CHESTER S. LORD,

Who declares that "the habitual attitude of the newspaper is toward the best its audiences will tolerate."

> "Our discussions are on the everlasting sex question; many of our plays have excited public indignation; some of our moving-picture shows have been suppressed by the police even. Our dances have been denounced by the Church and by the few old-fashioned mothers who remain, and the same Church and the same mothers have proclaimed against the clothing our wives and daughters are wearing as being immoral and demoralizing. Nine-tenths of the novels now written are so-called sex novels, in which sex relations are described and discust with a freedom that could not have been tolerated fifty years ago and that must have excluded them from libraries and from homes. The three novels by British authors that attracted most attention during the winter—those of Hall Caine, H. G. Wells, and John Galsworthy—are conspicuous examples of this modern literature.
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> "The best seller in America was an attack on religion and an indirect plea for socialism. What the immediate future has in store in the direction of intellectual and moral nourishment may be indicated by some of the publishers' announcements of books for summer reading."

Recalling the great names of England, France, and America in literature and music of the period called Victorian, Mr. Lord speaks of it as one of "great intellectual uplift, of great literary exaltation." "The vast volume of most excellent literature published just then had its very great influence on all classes and conditions of men." It was a literary age. The people were thinking of literature, Mr. Lord declares, and the newspapers were printing literature:

> "Everybody was tremendously interested in literature. Men hurried through their suppers to spend the evening reading Dickens and Scott and Hawthorne to their families. School children could recite by the yard the verses of Tennyson and Longfellow and Poe. The literary lecture was popular, and people went to the churches for the intellectual pleasure the sermons afforded them.
>
> "When I went to New York the newspaper staffs were inspired by such men as William Cullen Bryant, Henry J. Raymond, Manton Marble, Charles A. Dana, Theodore Tilton, Noah Brooks, George William Curtis, and Horace Greeley, most of them men of splendid literary attainments and superb appreciation of literary work, and all of them under the direct inspiration and influence of that wonderful Victorian era. They were thinking of literature, and they were writing literature, and they were constantly urging their staff to greater literary effort. They mingled with their helpers, encouraged, suggested, praised, and criticized, and commented on everything that appeared in their editions. They were great teachers of journalism."

The commercialism of our day, Mr. Lord laments, is "changing our choice of newspaper topics from literary topics to commercial topics, and it is changing our very diction from the niceties of literary expression to a blunter and a coarser form of expression." Mr. Lord, speaking from the inside, places the responsibilities for all these changes elsewhere, perhaps, than would be suggested by the popular mind:

> "The late Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, said: 'The thing always forgotten by the closest critic of the newspaper is that they must be measurably what their audiences make them; what their constituencies call for and sustain. The newspaper can not uniformly resist the popular sentiment any more than the stream can flow above its fountain. To say that the newspapers are getting worse is to say that the people are getting worse. They may work more evil now than they have ever wrought before, because the influence is more wide-spread; but they also work more good, and the habitual attitude of the newspaper is one of effort toward the best its audiences will tolerate.'
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> "These observations by Whitelaw Reid again suggest the importance of the editor's responsibility. Is the magazine editor or the newspaper editor to print the things the people should read for their instruction and general betterment, or is he to give them what they seek to read for their amusement only? Every editor knows that the more details of sin, vice, and crime you cram into a newspaper the more copies of that newspaper will be sold, and every editor knows that the most subtle temptation that ever besets him is the temptation to print the things that should not be printed, and that temptation is more acute because he knows the people want to read them. Ay! that's the rub! The people want the sensational stuff! . . . . . .
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> "There seems to be a fascination about exaggeration that appeals both to the liar and to his victim. It makes liars out of well-meaning people, and well-meaning people seem to enjoy being lied to. Indeed, some philosopher has said that an easy road to success lies through exaggeration. The man who exaggerates his own importance attracts more attention than the modest man; the merchant who exaggerates his wares sells more than the merchant who does not. Sensational clergymen fill churches, while prosy ones preach to empty benches.
>
> "And since newspapers are no longer edited for glory or printed for fun, it becomes us to consider these things. The honest newspaper editors have indeed given them the most thoughtful consideration, and every honest newspaper editor will join me in saying to you: Print your edition in red ink if you like; print your edition in job type if you like; print your edition with headlines a foot long if you like, but—stick to the truth!"

The Eagle adds a corollary to Mr. Lord's proposition:

> "That it is the duty of the public to support those newspapers which keep their standards of honesty, of reticence, and of intelligence highest. If we are in a welter of cheapness and sensationalism, the newspapers did not get into it by themselves. A scoundrel can not sell 'green goods' unless other scoundrels are ready to buy. Public and papers got into the mess together, and if we ever get out of it, it will be because we help each other out. The public should follow and sustain those newspapers which pull for the shore, not those which are plunging deeper and deeper and deeper into the ooze."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ZIONISM IN THE CITY OF ZION

IN 1885 there were said to be not more than 30,000 Jews in the Holy Land. To-day, a sober estimate of their numbers places this population at 150,000, and in the city of Jerusalem itself not fewer than 80,000. Much has been printed about Zionism from the point of view of the distrest Jew who seeks a place free from persecutions, but an article in *The Continent* (Chicago) by Prof. Franklin S. Hoskins, of the Syrian Protestant College, gives what the editors of that journal regard as authentic information about the actual results in Palestine of the Zionist Society's work. One of the most notable things is the changed attitude of Turkey. Ten years ago that country had passed stringent laws to keep the Jew from entering Syria; his European passport was placed on deposit at a port of entry and his substitute "red receipt" signified his freedom to live for two years only in Syria. No Ottoman could sell land to a Jew without dire penalties following. To-day, we are told, "these laws are all dead letters, and if the Jew on entering leaves his 'passport,' it is held only for a 'bakshish,' while every official in this part of the Turkish Empire is only too ready to take the gifts that go with all transfers of the land." Further:

ROAD-MAKING IN JERUSALEM.

A modern 10-ton machine ascending the incline of Mt. Zion to the Jaffa Gate.

"Twenty-five years ago one heard little of the Hebrew tongue in Jerusalem's streets or elsewhere in the land, because the Jew found it much safer to conceal his identity under the language of the country from which he chanced to come. But to-day Hebrew is used everywhere—in the market, the banks, and most especially in thousands of schools. It is one of the cardinal aims of the Zionists again to make this the language of the ancient homeland, and it will not be long before other nationalities and religions will have to learn Hebrew or simply be shut out of the commercial centers of the city and country. Only recently a German society for helping the Jews attempted to keep the German language in its schools. One of the results was a riot, and the matter was settled in favor of those who clamored for the Hebrew.

"Those who have visited Jerusalem in former years will remember the thousands of pitifully poor Jews of all nationalities who lived on alms in the city. It is said on good authority that not less than 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) is now coming into the land annually for their relief. But each year brings a better class of immigrants, and that means less and less need for alms. The fifty or sixty colonies lately established wear a much more hopeful appearance.

"Those about Jaffa and in the Plains of Sharon show every appearance of wealth and prosperity. The orange trade of Jaffa has increased greatly and will soon be largely in the hands of Jews. Out of 1,500,000 boxes handled this year at that port, at least one-third, or 500,000 boxes, are from the colonies or in the control of the Jews. While other nationalities, and especially Christians of all lands, are busy trying to circumvent one another in appropriating legendary and sacred sites, the Jews are in a common-sense way buying up agricultural land. It is not possible to make any accurate estimate of what has been done in this line, but it is a well-known fact that no tract, small or large, within a hundred miles of Jerusalem, east or west of the Jordan, can be offered for sale without attracting Jewish buyers. Colonies, societies, and banks exist for this very business, and thousands of all nationalities and religions are in the trade for gain. Every day brings some fresh surprizes of phenomenal purchases. This is one of the most striking features of the present commercial life of Palestine. The colonies are encouraging this agricultural conquest of the land, and meanwhile industrial schools under the patronage of wealthy societies and individuals are attempting a revival of Jewish arts and handicrafts with most creditable results."

Just now, we are told, the hearts of the 150,000 Jews of Palestine are stirred to their depths by the arrival of two of their fellow Hebrews—the one, Beiliss, from Russia; the other, Edmond Rothschild, from Paris:

"Beiliss represents, we trust, the last national outburst of racial hatred over that dastardly charge of the Middle Ages—the sacrificial murder of a Christian boy in the name of religion. The poor fellow has passed through the most famous case of this kind in modern history. No longer poor, he and his family have come to Palestine at the invitation of the Jewish people. Mr. Rothschild, called familiarly the 'king of the Jews,' comes for the third time to Palestine to visit the colonies he has been interested in founding, and great things are hoped from his visit. He represents the French branch of that powerful family.

"While Turkey is still pressing for a great loan from France, and France is demanding guaranties that the money will be spent for the betterment of what remains of the Ottoman Empire, the visit of Mr. Rothschild at this time can not fail to benefit Syria in a special way. The great loan calls for concessions for harbors at Tripoli, Haifa, and Jaffa, and contemplates in the city of Jerusalem itself a French concession for a water-supply, electric light, and an electric tramway to Bethlehem. We may be sure that none of these things will be forgotten by the great Jewish banking-house which will no doubt furnish a large part of that loan."

Various nations are influential now in this or that direction, but eventually the Jewish state will renew its sway:

"Austria and Germany are most powerful in the trade of Jerusalem and its vicinity; France in high politics and finance. Of the influences from within the Arab element is almost nil, the Christian element too busy with trifles, the Jewish seriously and powerfully predominant. Certain churches and enterprises represent one or another of the European nations, but rarely more than one. But the Jewish element, for one reason or another, draws power from all nations. Leaders of the Zionist movement differ sharply on many points; misunderstandings separate powerful interests; motives are attacked and as vigorously defended. But underneath all the outward clash of theories, the heart and soul of the Jewish race does unitedly hope for and expect to establish a great Jewish state which, sitting at the juncture of three continents, in the seat of their ancient glory, shall levy tribute from the great nations of the earth.

"Some speak of it as to be a state without a religion, in the sense that the United States has no official faith or state religion.

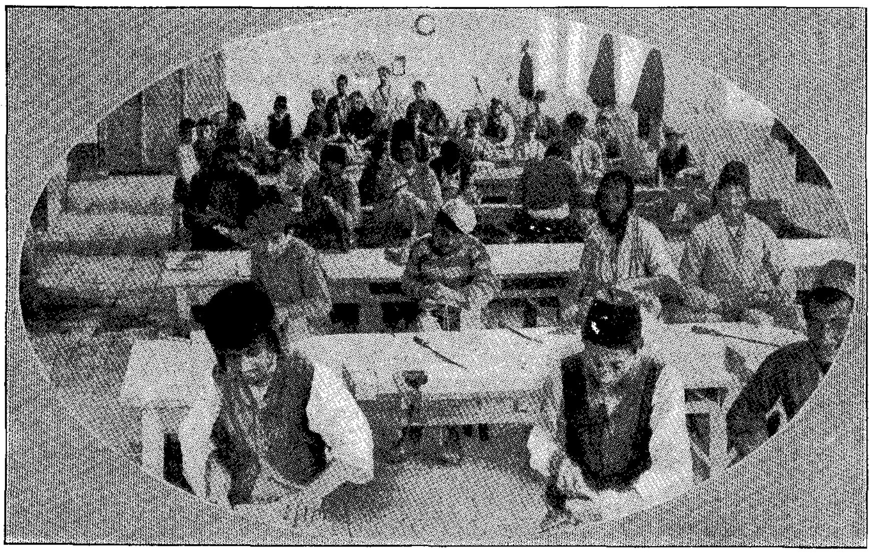
The devoutly orthodox Jews, however, can not tolerate this idea, and hope for Israel's ancient glory. Perhaps the greater mass of Jews throughout the world, tho, are without ambition to be citizens of such a restored Israel. While willing to pray for this great enterprise and to give of their abundance toward it, they adopt the attitude of one member of the London house of Rothschilds who, after listening to a glowing picture of the future greatness and glory of the Jewish people in the Palestinian state, is said to have answered: 'Yes, I hope it may all come to pass. I pray for Jerusalem. I may even work for its reality. But when it does come to pass, I ask no greater favor and privilege than to represent the Jewish state at the Court of St. James's.'"

WHY INDIA WILL NOT ACCEPT CHRIST

SO MANY REASONS have been given in our religious press for many years why India should accept Christ that it is only fair to listen when a leading Hindu tries to tell us why India will never do so. Christian readers can read what he has to say with especial complacency when they remember the statements from that land telling of the tidal wave of conversions that is every year rising higher and higher. Mr. Satyasaran Sinha's statement of his case is printed in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago), whose editor considers it valuable for "the information which it gives as to the impression which Christianity has made on the minds of many in Eastern lands." Mr. Sinha's conclusion is based upon his observation of the every-day life of Christians in India and in Christian lands, upon the tactics of missionaries, upon the divisions of Christianity, and upon the nature of many Biblical teachings and church dogmas. He also takes the occasion to protest against the common assumption by Christian writers and speakers that Hinduism teaches idolatry and pantheism, and to label the imputation of "heathen" as abusive and insulting. Christian churches, it is noted, have their images, their pictures, their vestments, their symbolic ceremonies; so the Hindu may have his symbol to keep his mind fixt upon the one Supreme Being to whom he prays. "All such idol-worshipings" are but "short cuts of undeveloped minds to grasp the highest spiritual truth," and "in the broader sense of the term, both such Hindus and Christians may be called idolatrous." This Hindu writer undertakes to show that devout Hindus are not really idolaters, that they know more of real prayer than do Christians, and that what is called Hindu pantheism is nothing to be ashamed of, for "it has been the faith and religious teachings of the most prominent men of the world." Hindus, he declares, do not need to defend themselves against the charge made by "beef-eating barbarians," that they "are heathen and not civilized." So he contents himself with quoting from Western writers tributes to the Hindu character and civilization, to India's philosophy, theology, and literature.

AN AMERICAN REAPER ON THE PLAINS OF SHARON.

While Christians of all nationalities are trying to buy up legendary and sacred sites in the Holy Land, the Jews of Palestine are acquiring agricultural property.



WHERE THE POOR JEWS OF JERUSALEM ARE TAUGHT.

In the school founded by Nathan Straus.

In the face of these facts, then, why should India "become a Christian country"? The missionaries who are trying to bring about this change, notes Mr. Sinha, are divided into two principal classes, the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. They "are very hostile to one another"—

> "The relation between them in India is somewhat like that between a man and a tiger. The two preach entirely different doctrines. And on hearing we wonder that the religion of Christ which comes from heaven above has so many divisions, dogmas, and doctrines."

And the educated Hindu has intellectual difficulties in accepting many Christian beliefs:

> "We can not believe that a newly born baby is a progeny of deadly sin. We can not believe that Eve came out of a rib of Adam or that the ass of the prophet Balaam spoke in human language, or that the sun stood still at the command of Joshua. We do not understand how the Virgin Mary gave birth to Christ. Can any science prove it? We do not understand how the doctrines of 'eternal punishment' and 'remission of sins' agree. Such religious theories as the fall of man and his redemption will hardly meet with general acceptance, but we should think that Christianity could proceed without them. The learned Hindus

> read the Bible as well as other religious books of the twin worlds with great care, and do not find anything new to be taken from the Bible. How can a Christian venture to advise the burning of our logical Scriptures and placing faith in his Bible which contains strange, illogical, and irrational statements?"

And when Mr. Sinha considers the religious belief of American students, he finds that "many of them agree with our religious teachings, many of them have the same intellectual difficulty in believing the statements of the Bible." Once, he continues, a Christian minister asked him why he could not make Christianity his personal religion. He answered: "Brother, ours is the universal religion—a religion that embraces everybody, a religion that is free from superstition and bigotry—a religion for the intellectual people, and I have intellectual difficulty in taking Christianity as my personal religion." He tells of talking with a Christian lady, who told him that if he became financially embarrassed through conversion he could be helped with money, and if he should have trouble getting a Hindu girl for a wife, "she could get a girl for me from her home town." "Now," exclaims Mr. Sinha, "just think of her ignorance!" And yet, "there are several such missionaries who entice others and try to convert to Christianity. Oh, how mean is such occupation!"

Then there is another side of Christianity, which would seem to be in this writer's estimation the strongest argument against its acceptance in India—"the every-day life of Christians in India and Christendom." He says:

> "Before the Europeans came there was very little drinking in India. Now the country is becoming full of drunkards and smokers. There are thousands and thousands of English men and women who can not pass a single day without a glass of beer or whisky. Even on steamers going back and forth from Calcutta to London we have noticed them drink. Bishop Hurst quotes the Archdeacon of Bombay as saying: 'For every Christian we have made in India, we have made one hundred drunkards.' One prominent Swami of New York Vedanta Society writes: 'Wherever a Christian missionary has gone a bottle of whisky or champagne has followed him.' . . . . . .
>
> "An Englishman has said that English missions are but an attempt to convert Hindus into second-class Englishmen. If by Christian missions we mean an attempt to make Malays and Hindus and negroes and Indians into second-class Puritans, the less we have of such missions the better.
>
> "Now what did we notice after living in this Christendom? We noticed more than we expected. How often we have seen in the cities of New York and Chicago thousands of men, yes, and women too, walking, walking, walking, all night long, all because of drink. In many cases these, too, have had good homes and loved ones, but drink has robbed them of all this. . . . On the last Labor Union Day the writer heard one minister make the following statement in the auditorium of the University of Illinois: 'Every year 65,000 girls are sent abroad for white-slave trade from Chicago.' We do not need to speak further about all such evils. Is it not horrible that we should receive the gospel from such a Christian race? When we see such degradation of Christian men and women both in and out of this Christendom, we say: 'See what a bad fruit their religion bears.' Thank God that living among such men and women, struggling with so many trials and temptations, the writer is still a temperate man and hopes to leave behind him an ideal example."

"All such quotations and illustrations," we are told in conclusion, "are sufficient to make clear why an intelligent Hindu can not give up his powerful, venerable, and strongly organized religion and accept the religion of the Western nations." Mr. Sinha recalls ex-Viceroy Curzon's statement that the East is unlikely to accept Christianity because its own faith satisfies its "spiritual aspirations" as well as its "day-to-day requirements," and that even if the Oriental "had no objection to the dogmatic teaching of Christianity, he would not consent to become a Christian at the cost of ceasing to be an Asiatic," which suggests this final hint to Christian workers:

> "But why shall we not live as typical Orientals or Asiatics instead of Christians? Is not the Founder of Christianity an 'Oriental'? Is not his native land nearer to India than England and America? Is not his method of living, dressing, praying, fasting, etc., more akin to our nationality than yours? Was not his prominent thought the struggle toward an ideal moral life? Surely, he lived as an ideal man of moral character. Surely, India, every country, will worship him as a 'God-man.' Surely, India will worship one God in the very same way as he did. Will your missionaries volunteer themselves to preach such a gospel? Then India will gladly receive it, and it will appeal to the deepest ideals of our Oriental character."

THE CATHOLIC CENSUS

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES for the Catholic population in the United States, from the publishers of the Official Catholic Directory, show an astonishing increase of 913,827 to the population of this Church for 1913, accounted for principally, we are told, by the first authentic reports from the Ruthenian-Greek bishop. This is the first time all the Ruthenian Catholics have been included in the census. The editor of the Directory places the total number of Catholics at 16,067,985, and declares that this is a very conservative figure, believing that 10 per cent. should be added for "floating population." The Church papers print this statement:

> "The Official Catholic Directory for 1914 is replete with interesting figures. According to its summary there are 18,568 Catholic priests in the United States, an increase of 623 for the year. Among these 18,568 clergymen there are 4,864 priests of religious orders.
>
> "The new Directory further shows that 339 churches were established in 1913, the total number of Catholic churches in this country being 14,651. Of these 9,740 have resident pastors, and 4,911 are churches attended from neighboring parishes.
>
> "The Directory gives a list of 82 seminaries; 7,062 seminarians; 230 colleges for boys; 680 academies for girls, and 5,403 parochial schools. In these 5,403 parochial schools 1,429,859 children are receiving an education which will fit them for the world and give them the religious instruction which is so necessary under present-day conditions.
>
> "It must not be overlooked that in addition to these 1,429,859 parochial school children there are also young men in colleges, academies, and universities, young ladies in boarding-schools and academies, girls and boys in orphan asylums. Adding all these it will be found that 1,669,391 young people are receiving Catholic instruction from competent teachers.
>
> "The 1914 edition of this Directory also shows that there are 24,224,609 Catholics under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. This figure is derived by adding the Catholics in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippines to the total number of Catholics in the United States proper.
>
> "As the population figures are the most interesting the Directory editor has prepared a list of the twenty-five States having the largest number of Catholics. The banner States are as follows:

1.	New York	2,884,723
2.	Pennsylvania	1,684,220
3.	Illinois	1,461,634
4.	Massachusetts	1,395,892
5.	Ohio	781,179
6.	Louisiana	585,000
7.	Michigan	582,500
8.	Wisconsin	578,195
9.	New Jersey	565,000
10.	Missouri	470,000
11.	Minnesota	461,950
12.	Connecticut	438,483
13.	California	410,000
14.	Texas	313,000
15.	Iowa	277,095
16.	Rhode Island	270,000
17.	Maryland	261,000
18.	Indiana	239,238
19.	Kentucky	166,070
20.	New Mexico	140,573
21.	Kansas	130,700
22.	New Hampshire	130,081
23.	Maine	124,400
24.	Nebraska	115,959
25.	Colorado	109,182

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME OF THE YEAR'S NEW NOVELS

Conrad, Joseph. Chance. Pp. 468. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

It is some time since we have had from Mr. Conrad a story of the sea,—the book in which he excels. His new novel gives us, at least, as much sea as land, and we are thankful for that much. "Chance" is unusual in theme, technique, and conclusion, but it is all the more interesting on that account. In the beginning, we are introduced to Marlow and Mr. Powell, who in a way is an indirect hero, and then we get the middle of the story. Later Marlow gives us an understanding of Flora de Barral and the sad facts that so deeply affected her life. The author uses the "zigzag" method. From the comments, first of one and then of another, we learn to pity the young girl, whose father was imprisoned for some irregularities in high finance. She had come to consider herself unworthy of real affection, due to some conjunction with an unprincipled governess. It is lack of faith in herself that, according to Mr. Conrad, makes a woman a prey to chance and deprives her of the privilege of choice. It is on that psychological point that the story hinges. The inconsistency of Mrs. Fyne, who resents her brother's devotion to Flora, nearly causes a tragedy, which is averted at the eleventh hour. We see, again indirectly, how Flora finally achieves happiness. There is no use in questioning or criticizing Conrad's method. His power is well known, and a Conrad story always stands for the best in contemporary literature.

Martin, Helen R. Barnabetta. Pp. 340. New York: The Century Company. $1.30 net.

Tho this is a continuous story, there are distinctly two parts to it: one strong, original, and delightful, the other pretty and entertaining, but much more commonplace and colorless. Barnabetta, whose name is a combination of her mother's and father's, belongs, like "Tillie" (by the same author), to the Pennsylvania Dutch settlement of Reinhartz Station. The author is so thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities in speech and thought of that sect that her descriptions are graphic. We easily visualize poor little Barnabetta, the household drudge of her parsimonious widowed father and two boorish brothers. Her desire for education and youthful exuberance has been dulled and blunted by hard work far beyond the strength and endurance of one so young. Into this life Barnaby Dreary introduces a stepmother, whose real name was "Susan," but who preferred to be called "Juliet" (Jool-Yet, Barnaby called her), expecting to annex her little income and get more work done, but Susan had a warm heart for children, as well as an income of her own. Her tilts with Barnaby and the boys, in which she circumvented their selfishness and miserliness, make most delightful reading. Barnabetta's character expanded like a flower under the influence of real affection, and "Susan" usually came off victorious. After Barnabetta goes to Stevens College the story becomes much more conventional, but she develops a love-story of her own with rather incredible swiftness. The conclusion is eminently satisfactory.

Benson, E. F. Dodo's Daughter. Pp. 384. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

Here she is again, dear, delightfully irresponsible Dodo, forty-five years young, with a daughter of her own, Nadine. We are introduced to the party when bedtime has been officially announced "in order to get rid of bores who secluded themselves in their tiresome chambers." Nadine, Berts, and Esther are all lying on Nadine's bed, smoking and chatting, or "chattering." Mr. Benson has the gift of reproducing scintillating nonsense. There is many a clever word and thought voiced in the constant repartee of his varied characters. We wonder sometimes how people of such markedly Bohemian tendencies and elastic consciences should have such acute mental perceptions, apparently unaffected by late hours, cigaret-smoking, and social dissipations. There is no "respecter of persons" among them. All love "Aunt Dodo," and Nadine speaks frankly of "Daddy," just divorced, and his chronic state of intoxication. She is also interested in "Jack," one of Dodo's discarded lovers who has again shown up and who, as a matter of fact, marries his old love with happiest results. The whole book is full of brilliant conversation on all kinds of subjects. Nadine's love-affairs nearly come to grief, but a tragic shipwreck reveals her true love, and all ends happily.

Locke, William J. The Fortunate Youth. Pp. 352. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.

There is no writer of the present day who can make absolutely impossible conditions seem plausible and reasonable as can William Locke. This last tale of his is not only more impossible, but more fascinating than any previous one. On the other hand, there seems always to be an undercurrent of symbolic meaning, or a vital principle illustrated, which gives weight and power to the narrative. The author possesses a sense of humor and an appreciation of the unusual which give added zest to the reading. "Paul Kegworthy" seemed to be at the mercy of his illiterate and unkempt mother, Mrs. Button, a drunken stepfather, and all the dirty, disagreeable little half-brothers and sisters, but somewhere within him dwelt an ambitious spirit and a soul—a reaching out for education and higher things. Ignorant of his father's name or station, he yet grasped at knowledge in every guise. From his stolen reading of fairy princes, he wove an imaginative story of his own origin and parentage. He never lost his faith in the little talisman in the shape of a carnelian heart, given to him at a Sunday-school "treat" by a young lady, who seemed to his starved little soul no less than an angel. "Barney Bill and Jane" have much to do with his advancement through the stages in which he is artist's model, poet, actor, and finally "Paul Savelli, descendant of princes." Many dramatic episodes and romantic experiences attend such a development, but even the melodramatic incidents attending his discovery of his father do not prevent him from advancing step by step to the goal of his dreams. The final picture is that of a man who has attained the fulfilment of his hopes and ambitions, but it is the account of the character and powerful personality that reached that goal that makes the story convincing.

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. Her Ladyship's Conscience. Pp. 319. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

All who read Ellen Fowler's "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" will take up her latest book with pleasurable anticipation, but, in some ways, they will be disappointed. The same conversations brilliant with epigram are to be found, but we do get wofully tired of Lady Esther's conscience, which is overworked. Middle-aged Esther Wyvern had never had a lover, and when, unexpectedly, a very distant relative inherited the title she promptly lost her heart to Wilfred, tho he was much younger. Having been brought up to distrust every happiness that did not involve self-sacrifice, and fearing that the discrepancy in their ages would prevent their ultimate happiness, Esther refuses the love which has illuminated her existence and insists on being utterly miserable. The pose of martyr is not alluring, either in real life or in fiction, but Lady Esther insists on being miserable. Fate was good to her in the end, but, as she couldn't know that, it seemed too bad that she didn't take a chance with love rather than without it. The charm of the book is principally in the clever comments of her married sister on existing conditions, her philosophical utterances, and apt sayings. It is the manner of telling rather than the thing told which will give the reader pleasure.

Snead, Georgie Tillman. The Story of Agatha Ann. Pp. 121. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company. $1.

While one may find poetic imagery and good descriptions of Virginia and its physical attractions in this little book, the story of "Agatha Ann" and the many nasty ways in which her relatives made the life of the poor little, homely orphan a burden seem aimless and disagreeable. Even the inner consciousness of natural beauties and the compensations of an occasional kind word are not made clear enough to excuse the wholly unreasonable atrocities practised on the poor little waif.

MR. STRONG'S REMINISCENCES OF BENCH AND BAR

Strong, Theron G. Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime. 8vo, pp. 552. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Mr. Strong is a lawyer of wide experience. He has twice been the Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge. His book is full of pleasant and suggestive accounts of a lawyer's activities in the office and in court. Legal procedure is dealt with in an informing way. A chapter headed "Some Old-time Lawyers" is a string of personal reminiscences of great lawyers and is extremely readable. The work will convey information to those who have never been called to the bar. It contains many amusing anecdotes, from among which we cull the following:

> "Sometimes judicial dignity is accompanied by an impressive friendliness, which may be illustrated by the remark of one of the judges of the old Court of Appeals concerning an associate on the bench who possest this characteristic, that 'Judge Blank's friendliness was so overwhelming you could hear him shake hands across the street.' A story was told of this judge, who was a devout attendant of the Episcopal Church and joined in the service in rather a loud and impressive voice. During the recital of the Apostles' Creed he would 'lag superfluous' a little after the rest of the congregation. One of his former associates on the bench accosted him at the close of the morning service and remarked *sotto voce*, but in a way that every one could hear: 'Judge Blank, when you recite the Apostles' Creed, I wish you would "descend into hell" with the rest of the congregation.'"

These interesting stories and clever character sketches, this mass of legal lore, form the sort of book which all who love authentic memoirs will welcome. What is more, such readers will keep the book near them for use when they would relax from toil in the office, the law court, or the bank. We can imagine how to many this year it will furnish summer and vacation reading. It is a large and varied panorama that Mr. Strong unfolds to his readers, of famous lawyers and judges of recent years, or of a previous generation—men whose fame still survives in the courts which sit in New York City, in Albany, and in Washington. There is not among books known to us any giving legal reminiscences quite like it, or quite so readable. What is further notable about it is the likelihood that it will retain something approaching real life among the generation of lawyers next to come. Some parts of it recently appeared in *The Outlook*—but only a small part. The completed work, a massive octavo, makes a survey far wider than those chapters, good as they are in themselves, would imply.

COMPLETION OF "THE GOLDEN BOUGH"

Frazer, J. G. (D. C. L., etc.) The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion. Part VII. Balder the Beautiful. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xx–346, 389. New York and London: Macmillan Company. $5.

With these two volumes the third edition of "The Golden Bough" reaches completion. The main topics treated here are fire festivals and "the external soul"—*i.e.*, the soul which, according to a widely diffused belief, is deposited in a secure place outside the body, rendering its possessor secure against the ordinary eventualities of life. Incidentally, "The Golden Bough" is shown to mean the mistletoe, whose seed was believed to have been deposited by a flash of lightning in the oak, which was riven by the flash. The myth of Balder, who was fabled to have fallen by a shaft of mistletoe through the wiles of the mischievous Loki, is brought into connection with the collection of folklore and custom through the parasitic plant, and also through fire festivals which are related to him. Incidentally, two classes of tabus are also prominently discust—those which forbade sacred persons to touch the ground in locomotion or to look on the sun, and those which required the seclusion of girls when approaching maturity.

Remembering that the ten volumes of this series, which have expanded from two in the first edition, are primarily collections of customs and beliefs grouped under certain rubrics, criticism of the theories put forth in the course of the discussion would here take us too wide afield. Besides, in the two volumes before us the author registers changes of opinion which in effect encourage one to place his own interpretation upon the phenomena adduced. The doubtful thesis first presented, the priority of magic to religion, is little in evidence in these final volumes. And in other interpretations Dr. Frazer shows willingness to be guided more by the logic of facts than by predisposing theories. All this is so much gain. For, as the author hints, he will be remembered less for his explanations of origins and meanings than for the magnificent collection of data, classified and grouped so as to be readily accessible to and consultable by the student of primitive psychology. For this the grateful thanks of students will long be offered. And hardly less for the splendid index (sixty-nine pages) which accompanies these volumes will gratitude be felt.

It is a matter of congratulation that Dr. Frazer does not intend to retire from labor. He has already begun a new collection to cover belief in future life which bids fair to be exceedingly useful. We trust that the wealth of material in his hands will be made fully accessible under this anthropologist's able guidance.

HENRY ADAMS'S "MONT SAINT MICHEL"

Adams, Henry. Mont Saint Michel and Chartres. With an introduction by Ralph Adams Cram. Thirteen illustrations and diagrams. Large 8vo, pp. xiv–401. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913.

This work deserves a place in literature somewhere near Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and Renan's essay on "The Art of the Middle Ages." Not that there is much similarity of treatment to either of the works named, but because of the fact that Mr. Adams's book is, like them, manifestly a labor of love, the unrestrained homage of a modern intellect rendered to a past of noble art and moral grandeur. What we have in these pages is medieval art and life in their originality, naïveté, and picturesqueness as they mirror themselves in the mind of a distinguished and thoroughly modern writer. It is the fascinating story of the Middle Ages—miscalled the Dark Ages, for in reality ages of light and faith—recast for us by a man of artistic temperament and philosophic bent, who has divested himself of the narrow scientific prejudices so much in vogue and rendered full justice to one of the noblest epochs in history.

The title of the work, "Mont Saint Michel and Chartres," is perhaps a little misleading. These typical medieval churches symbolize in the mind of the author a whole epoch. Somewhat in the manner of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame," Mr. Adams has contrived to throw a spell of literary enchantment over the two Gothic fanes, making use of them to evoke the whole romantic history of the past with which they are so intimately associated. The book was at first privately

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printed and designed for a very limited auditory, but its unusual character and merits brought it to the attention of the American Institute of Architects, which obtained the author's reluctant consent to give it general circulation under the *imprimatur* of the Institute and with an introduction by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram.

What lends an especial interest to the book and assigns to it a unique place in the literature of what Ruskin has called the greatest of the arts, is the fact that despite the bewildering character of the medieval drama, the infinite variety found in the life and thought of the period, the author has achieved a remarkable unity of design. Hitherto works dealing with this period have treated its various phases of religion, philosophy, art, politics, etc., as isolated phenomena. Mr. Adams has understood their intimate correlation and shows how they formed a coherent whole. He has, moreover, the rare literary gift of reanimating, as it were, the dead past, which after eight centuries rises before us in his pages in the glow and vesture of life.

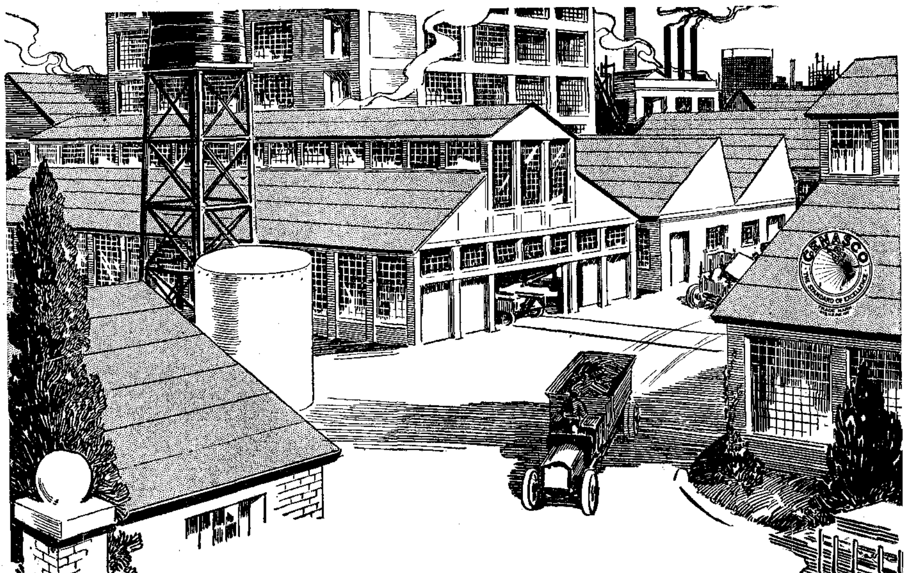
Religion was the soul of the life of the Middle Ages. It was the main current to which converged all the tides of life, coloring all the aspects of existence and giving its character to art, philosophy, and politics. It culminated in the idea of maternity, which found expression in the cult and veneration of the mother of the Savior. The sovereignty of the Queen of Heaven over the lives and hearts of medieval humanity was more real, more absolute, than that of any monarch in the flesh. Indeed, the rule of the temporal sovereign was only the pattern and shadow of this incredible celestial sway.

There is an admirable chapter on the Angelic Doctor, Saint Thomas Aquinas, the intellectual Titan and champion of the faith, whose philosophical system has, as the author points out, outlived those of his secular rivals and lasted to the present day as the substructure of the Catholic Church. There are also chapters upon the famous Abelard, on St. Bernard, and on the Mystics, with an exceedingly clear and interesting exposition of abstruse scholastic philosophy and theology.

GERMAN CLASSICS

Franke, Kuno (Editor). The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Twenty volumes, illustrated. Vols. IV–IX inclusive. New York: The German Publication Society.

We seriously doubt if anywhere except in New York could this comprehensive library of German literature, initiated by Dr. Isidore Singer, have been compiled and printed—at any rate, with the same accuracy and dispatch. The result is a remarkable combination of good taste, scholarship, and literary skill. The fourth of the nine volumes, now ready, includes a capital introduction to Jean Paul by Dr. Benjamin W. Wells. Then comes Wilhelm von Humboldt's account of Schiller, a rare piece of criticism. A. W. Schlegel and Friedrich Schlegel, Novalis, and other writers of his age are also in this volume. In the fifth volume we find good examples of the theories and styles of Schleiermacher, Fichte, and Schelling. The brothers Grimm and the religious romanticist, Motte-Fouqué, are well represented, while the poets Körner, Uhland, and Chamisso have their lyrics accurately and musically put forth in English. The



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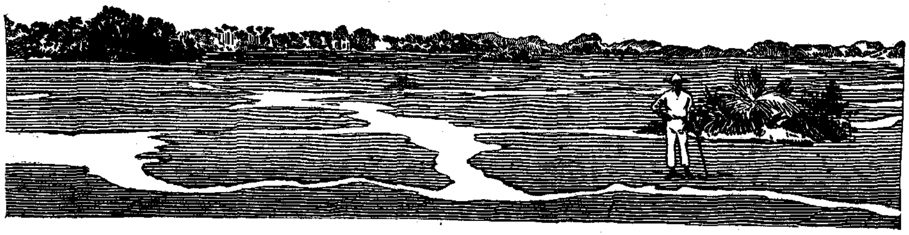

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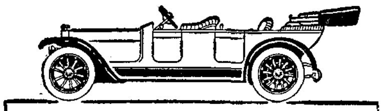

Correct Lubrications

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example; "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Avery	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Case	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Flanders	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Ford	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" Com'l.	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
G. M. C. Truck	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Havers	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (Model 6-60)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
" (Model 32)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc
I. H. C. (air)	....	....	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A
" (water)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
International	B	A	B	B	B	A	....	....	....	....
Interstate	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc
Jeffery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" Com'l.	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Kelly	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
King	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
" Com'l.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc
Kissel Kar	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" " Com'l.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" " (Model 48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
" (Model S)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Marmon	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moline	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Moline Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige Detroit	E	E	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A
Pathfinder	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Regal	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E
S. G. V.	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	Arc	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Mead	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	B	A
Stearns	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	B	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
Studebaker	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Walter	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.

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GARDENING AND OTHER OUTDOOR BOOKS

Humphreys, Phebe Westcott. The Practical Book of Garden Architecture. Pp. 330. Colored frontispiece and 125 illustrations. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5 net.

Whether one is the possessor of a large estate or only a couple of lots, he usually wishes to make the surroundings of his home as attractive and artistic as he can. In this work, the result of much diligent study of garden architecture both at home and abroad, Mrs. Humphreys gives the reader many glimpses of the effective manner in which natural beauties may be enhanced or plainness eliminated. In the preface, the author says, "much waste of good money, much upheaval of work done and not liked, much dissatisfaction with the final effect have resulted simply from the lack of such knowledge as is compendiously given in this volume." Throughout the book the author discusses many subjects, from the building of an artistic bird-house to the erection of ornate Grecian or Egyptian temples and belvederes. Chapters are devoted to walk-paving, outdoor swimming-pools, transforming garden buildings, the practical side of the tennis-court, ornamental wells and well-houses, etc. To any one who is looking for ideas on how to beautify the surroundings of a home—old or new—this book, with its wide variety of illustration, provides many helpful hints.

Purdon, C. B. The Garden City (illustrated). Pp. 300. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons. 1913. $3.50.

This book is English in subject and treatment, but it is a book which every person with progressive ideas and to whom modern developments in social and business life make appeals will find of real interest. The author gives a detailed account of the philanthropic movements that led to the establishing of "Letchworth, the Garden City," and the purpose and definite ends for which it was founded. Mr. Ebenezer Howard's proposal to build such a city was made, in 1898, in a book entitled "To-Morrow." This comprehensive volume tells how the original plan was followed, how changed, and how developed. It was thought that 32,000 inhabitants would be enough for such a city. The aim of the builders was to have the finances so handled as to return any accruing surplus to the owners in improved facilities.

We have a most interesting account of what has been accomplished in ten years, showing how natural features have been preserved, social life of town and country combined, factories provided for under healthy conditions, with supervision of plans and architecture such as to make the result pleasing to the eye as well as satisfactory to the inhabitants. No side of the question is left untouched, drawbacks are discust, and remedies suggested.

The illustrations present fascinating pictures of houses, parks, and factories.

The Odd Farmhouse, by the Odd Farmwife. Pp. 271. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

In the spring, we naturally look for books glorifying the beauties of nature and the wonderful attractions of the country, a type of book of which this is a satisfactory example. The "Odd Housewife" and her spouse "Albert" evidently long for green fields and "democratic air." It is their search for a house, and their life after they find it, that form the subject-matter of a refreshing volume. With an alert mind, the author touches on a variety of subjects in an entertaining manner. Her scope of information is extensive and satisfying.

Mills, Enos A. The Beaver World. Pp. 221, illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

This book was written by one who studied his subject carefully for over twenty-seven years. The use of it by a certain company as a present for each one of its employees, last New-year's day, does not detract from its interest and educational value. We learn that beaver workers are of "economical and educational value besides adding charm to the wilds." The beaver is "a persistent practiser of conservation and should not perish from the hills and mountains." Altogether he "has so many interesting ways, is so useful, skilful, practical, and picturesque, that his life and his deeds deserve a larger place in literature." The illustrated text will charm the reader. The author describes the habits and activities of the beaver, who is certainly a clever engineer, a practical architect, and a patient builder. His choice of location for a colony, the cutting, felling, and transportation of trees both for building and eating, the building of circuitous canals, and the quiet methods of apparently undirected and patient exertion—all seem incredibly wonderful. It is an engrossing story, more like fiction than fact, and bound to please and instruct the thoughtful reader.

Pycraft, W. P. The Courtship of Animals. Pp. 310, illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

There could be no two opinions regarding the interesting subject-matter of this unusual book, tho the object the author aims at may be slightly blurred. One aspect of the great subject—"The Nature of Life"—which must attract all is "the power of reproducing." Curiously enough, all knowledge concerning the process of reproduction is "forbidden fruit." The author brings together the common symptoms of the "fever of love." He describes the strange methods of courtship in all animals, their manifestations of amorousness in songs, their posturing, their brilliant vestments, and their erratic and erotic dancing. "Sexual Selection" and "Natural Selection" are discust at length in the light of the apparent effect on the characteristics and development of the race. The aim of the book is not quite clear, but the accounts of the courtship and marriage customs of "fish, flesh, and fowl," the love-sick manners of ant and elephant, seal and scorpion are most searchingly comprehensive and deeply engrossing.

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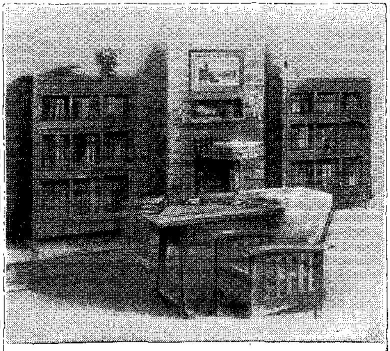

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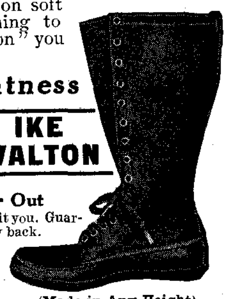

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W. C. Russell Moccasin Co., Factory F, Berlin, Wis.

Detmold, E. J. The Book of Baby Pets. Descriptions by Florence Dugdale. Pp. 120. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

This is a big book of fascinating pictures of all kinds of baby pets—squirrels, lambs, rabbits, white mice, kittens, puppies, chicks, lizards, canaries, frogs, and many others, even baby elephants. For each picture there is a corresponding description which gives, in simple and direct way, every fact about the origin, peculiarities, and proper care of that particular pet that one should know in order to give it intelligent care. We realize more and more in modern days how many mistakes are made through ignorance, and how possible it is for children to learn if only knowledge is offered them in a way to attract their attention and appeal to their susceptibilities. This volume is an effort to give to the pet-loving child knowledge of the wants and needs of our little silent friends so that he may enjoy them without injuring them. The information is explicit and comprehensive as well as simple. The book could be used advantageously by any one for reference.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Peck, Annie. The South-American Continent. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50 net.

Miss Peck has made a reputation in both North and South America as a traveler and mountaineer. As South America has had no "forty-niners" and no "prairie schooners" a great part of its territory has been left to the aborigines and wild beasts, and these regions are not touched upon in the present work, in which the author confines herself to the cities included in the ordinary grand tour. But the woman who climbed to the summit of Popocatepetl and Orizaba and gained a gold medal from the Government of Peru for her explorations, who is a learned scholar and observer, has given us here a bright and accurate account of the industries and manufactures, the scenery and buildings of the various countries through which she passed. Those who love books of travel will welcome this volume as a fresh and fascinating addition to their library.

Dreiser, Theodore. A Traveler at Forty. Illustrated by W. Glackens. Pp. 526. New York: The Century Company. $1.80 net.

The first sensation which Mr. Dreiser awakens in the gentle reader is one of amusement that he should naively present the commonplace experiences of European travel and expect one to find them novel. A later emotion, altho almost as prompt, is that of resentment on being forced to accompany Mr. Dreiser on midnight adventures in the demi-monde. One expects frankness and "moody immorality" in the writings of the author of "Sister Carrie," but one is more than willing to be spared the details of personal experience. In England, France, and the Riviera Mr. Dreiser does not permit us to escape from the atmosphere of blunt and unlovely realism. When a traveler admits that he is not acquainted with truth and beauty, love and hope and faith, the circle of his friendships is not one which it is pleasant to enter. But even Mr. Dreiser can not resist the spell of Italy. Here his "better nature" comes to the surface, in spite of himself, and he loses some of his self-consciousness. He at last makes beauty's acquaintance, and it does him good. There are charming episodes and descriptions in the latter part of the book, which bring some measure of healing to the reader's wounded feelings.

Reed, Verner Z. The Soul of Paris, and Other Essays. Illustrated by Ernest C. Peixotto. Pp. 180. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net.

An excellent antidote to Mr. Dreiser may be found in the essays of Mr. Reed. This contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly*, like most of his colleagues, continues to "believe that it is good at times to turn from the insistent making of mills and goods and railways and money, . . . from the bruits of the latest scandal or war or catastrophe, and give a little time to contemplating the stars, or watching the bees, or listening to the songs of the seas." This traveler, unencumbered with self-consciousness, has taken with him on his journeys to unusual places the love of beauty, the sense of the spiritual, the joy in the ultimate good. His themes are the broadening solitude of the desert, the changing life of the unchanging sea, the soul of the city, whether it be Paris, Florence, Nantes, Guadalajara, or the dead cities of the dead, Timgad and Paestum, Pompeii, and even Pu-Yé.

Townsend, John Wilson. Kentucky in American Letters. Two volumes. Pp. 368 and 394. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press.

States have an individuality of their own as real as that of the men and women who people them. Max Müller classified the character of European nations in accordance with the nature of the surface of the lands they occupied—high or low, sandy or rocky, fertile or barren. Mr. Leonare has written many books about Kentucky, and this is at least the fourth contribution he has made to the literature of that subject. Indeed, it is an interesting subject. It is admirable to see how happily and gaily sing the poets of the blue-grass meadows, for as Greece drew inspiration from her mountains and their springs, an almost mountainless England sent her poets to wander by such rivers as the Thames and Trent, so Kentucky's grassy plains have inspired her singers. The volumes contain something besides poetry, however. The editing has been well done.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The Story of Harvard. With illustrations by Vernon Howe Bailey. Cloth. Pp. 256. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

In this pleasant book Mr. Pier, Harvard, '95, recounts the story of his Alma Mater in the genial fashion in which one might discourse at a class banquet, or before the parents of prospective freshmen. He draws clear pen pictures of the men and manners of the various periods of Harvard's honorable history as graceful and pleasing as the drawings of Mr. Bailey, which illustrate the landmarks of the University. It is almost a biography of the New England mind, meager, indeed, in comparison with the wealth of material within reach, and yet not to be reproved for that, since it makes no claim for completeness. It is easy, but ungracious, to mention omissions, and while we miss the portrait of young Harry Vane, of the flowing locks, with his grim halberdiers at his back, presiding at the founding of the college, we are greatly entertained by those of the first presidents. It gives somewhat of a shock to the modern reader, accustomed to the superior and

(*Continued on page* 1126)

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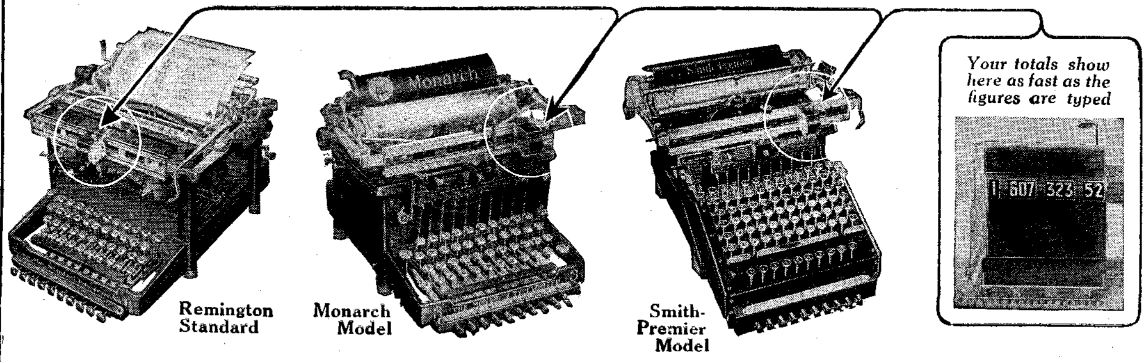

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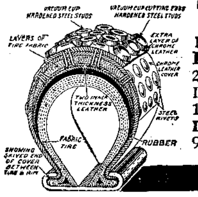
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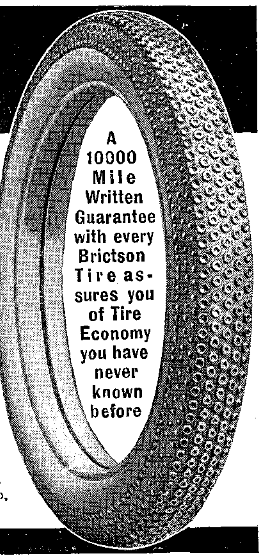
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1124)

irreproachable quality of Harvard's presidents, to read of the first in executive office, dishonest and violent, beating his head usher and cheating his pupils, and ending his life in a debtors' prison. His successor, the first titular president, also died in poverty, having resigned from the presidency because of doubts of the validity of infant baptism. Two of New England's worthies appear at unusual disadvantage in the record, Cotton Mather as an unsuccessful and disgruntled candidate for the presidency, and John Hancock, gallant and wealthy, five times Governor of Massachusetts, in the rôle of a treasurer who would neither perform the duties of his office nor accept release from them, silent when statements were asked for and refusing to give up the documents, even at his death admittedly in debt to the college over a thousand pounds, which his heirs after several years paid reluctantly without interest.

Browning, Oscar. A General History of the World. 8vo, pp. 799. New York: Longmans, Green & Company.

This work has been written carefully and neatly. General histories are the most difficult to work out properly. Mr. Browning, eminent in his profession, has kept his proportions well, and perhaps among the most valuable elements in his book are the maps, genealogical tables, etc., with which it is equipped. As a sort of index to and enumeration of historic events, we commend this work to the attention of students and teachers.

Arthur, Count Gobineau. The Renaissance. Pp. 349. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Strangely enough, this book, which has been so popular a classic in Germany, is here translated into English for the first time. Its author's life is outlined in a comprehensive introduction, written by Dr. Oscar Levy. In five historical scenes, covering the period from Savonarola (1485) to the death of Michelangelo (1560), the author reveals the spirit and meaning of the Italian Renaissance. In these scenes, Savonarola, Cesare Borgia, Julius II., Leo X., and Michelangelo serve as special points around which others revolve. The period becomes vivid and clear in conversation between soldiers, poets, painters, and the wonderful women who contributed so much to that thrilling period.

Wertenbaker, Thomas J. Virginia Under the Stuarts. 8vo, pp. 271. Princeton: The University Press. $1.50.

The author of this volume has undertaken to write the political history of Virginia from the foundation of Jamestown to the English revolution of 1688. He has thrown a flood of light upon a most interesting period in one of the most interesting colonies of the English occupation. It is admirable to see what pains and research he has expended on the work. It is written in a style which brings it pleasurably within the comprehension of the ordinary student. There are many readers of American history who wish to have a clear and intelligent knowledge of their country's annals undistorted and unobscured by partiality or self-glorification. The book is a model for all such historic memoirs. It is scholarly, scientific, sparkling in style, and full of first-hand information. We believe it will find a warm welcome among booklovers and intelligent Americans, especially if they come from below Mason and Dixon's Line.

Whitlock, Brand. Forty Years of It. 8vo, pp. 374. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Brand Whitlock is a man of genius and writes like one. He can kindle "the light that never was on sea or land" even in the grim annals of political life. Viewed in prosaic actuality he here gives us a history of progressive democracy in a city of the middle West whose picturesque features and characters he depicts with convincing truthfulness. The book is autobiographical, a form of composition always congenial to those who have something to say. He reveals himself as an alert-minded American with the highest political ideals. He brings us into political circles where Governor Altgeld, Tom Johnson, "Golden-Rule" Jones, Frank Hunt Hurd, and others of the same character held sway. The chapters are free from all political anecdotes of a merely accusing kind. The tone of the whole autobiography is sane and elevated. In one sense the work is quite original, and tho quite entertaining it has that literary finish and personal charm which will be at once recognized and admired by "those," to use the words of Dante, "who know."

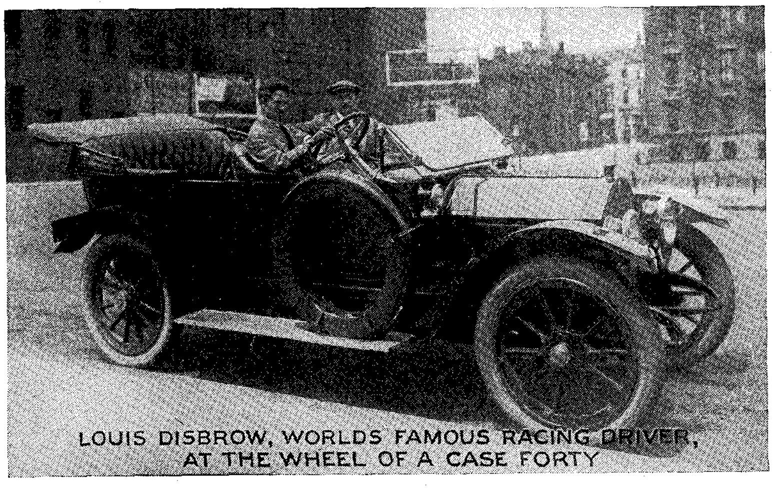
Kawakami, Kyoshi K. Asia at the Door. 8vo, pp. 269. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Professor Kawakami is a clever man and a true patriot. He makes in this interesting work a plea for his countrymen with regard to the emigration question. Every statesman and publicist should read a work which is calmly and dispassionately written and states in a clear way every argument to prove the reasonableness of Asia before the Door that is being opened into her house.

The whole field of Japanese immigration is covered—California, Hawaii, and Canada being the main seats of white populations whose advantages Japan wishes to share. He justifies the wish to the best of his abilities. He attempts to sweep away all racial, social, and political obstacles to a coalition of America with Asia. All must acknowledge the good feeling which animates the writer, the fund of knowledge and experience he has brought into service expended in setting out so frankly and tactfully the light in which Japan views the exclusiveness of foreign peoples.

Hunter, Robert. Violence and the Labor Movement. 8vo, pp. 388. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

Mr. Hunter is a learned advocate of the labor cause, and after reviewing the theories of Bakunin, Netchayeff, Kropotkin, Ravachol, Most, and Caserio, he tries to explain the reason for such outbursts as occurred at the Haymarket in Chicago in 1886, and such movements as Syndicalism, Haywoodism, and Larkinism. He thinks that the time for violence and the use of open force in righting the wrongs or inequalities of the labor world is passed, and that "Modern Socialism" will eventually triumph and will succeed in equalizing the proportional share of property between the so-called rich and the poor. The work has a valuable bibliography and index attached and is written incisively and with an impartial mind.



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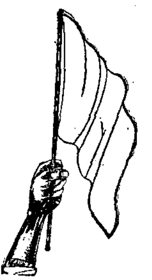

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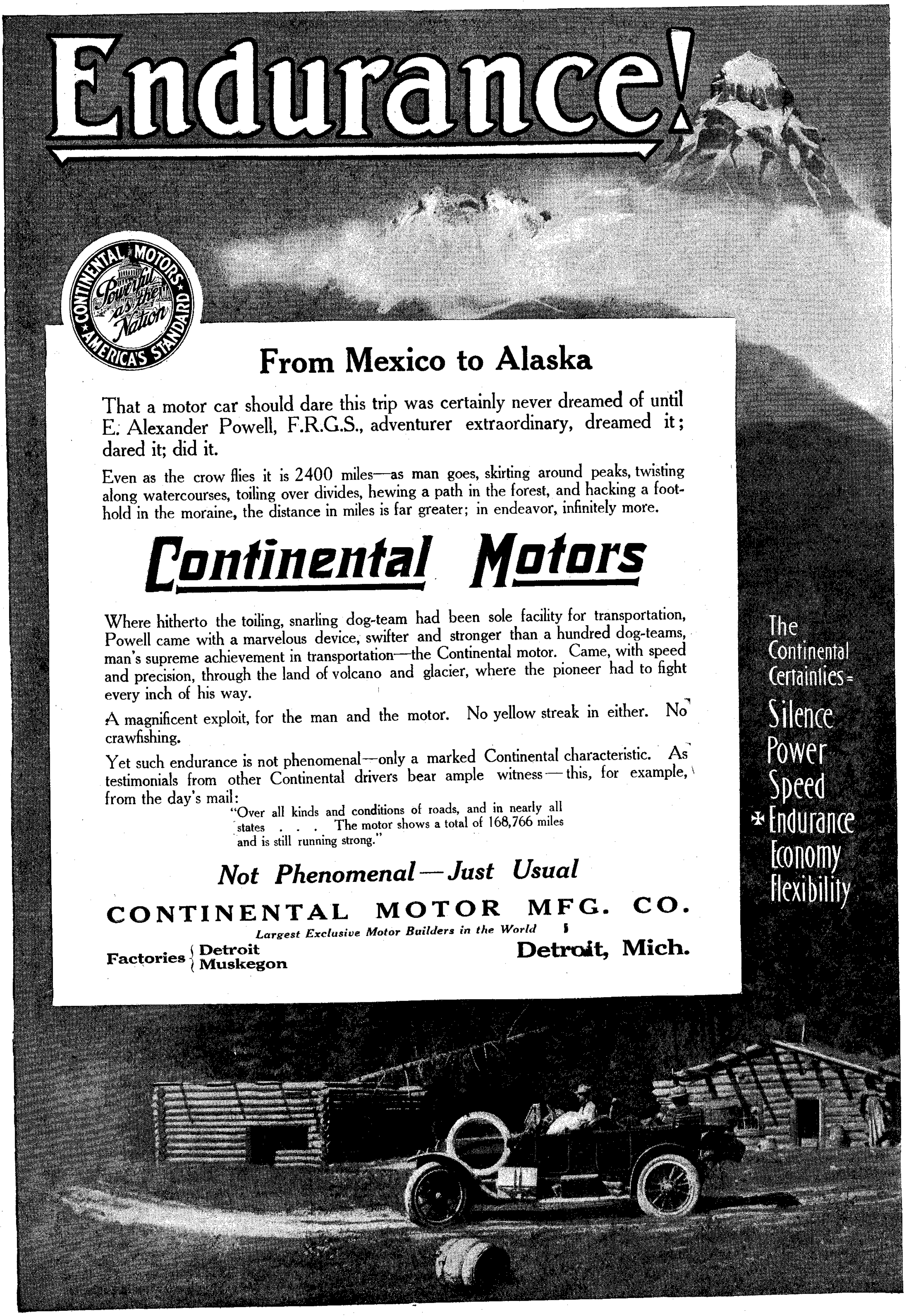

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CURRENT POETRY

"THE Garden Without Walls" was called a "poet's novel." And its author, Mr. Coningsby Dawson, now justifies the critics who used that phrase by publishing a volume of verse. "Florence on a Certain Night" (Henry Holt) is the work of a true lyric poet, of one who writes modestly but confidently, who is not self-centered, and yet "utters his own soul."

The lyric which we quote first is simple and brief, but its simplicity is the dress of a mighty thought, and its brevity shows that Mr. Dawson knows the artistic value of economy. The last couplet is unforgettable.

The Lilies Bloom

By Coningsby Dawson

The lilies bloom above her head
All unaware that she is dead.

The small brown birds, with folded wing,
Do not one whit less blithely sing.

The sun goes on his usual round
Seeking the quiet she has found.

And God looks down on everything,
And that is why the small birds sing.

Here is a delicate fancy, exprest in lines of exquisite charm. It would make a beautiful song; it is safe to predict that some one will set it to music before many days have passed.

The Moon-Mother

By Coningsby Dawson

The world is a child who roams all day
Through wind-swept meadows of gold and gray.

The gold flowers fade; he falls to sleep,
And night is his cradle wide and deep.

The moon-mother creeps from behind God's throne
And steals up the skies to protect her own.

She leans her breast 'gainst his cradle-rim
While her small star-children gaze down on him.

Stars are his brothers; clouds his dreams;
His mother's arms are the pale moonbeams.

When meadows again grow gold and gray,
He wakes from sleep and runs forth to play.

But every night from behind God's throne
The moon-mother steals to protect her own.

The dignity of domestic labor has inspired many a poet—Anna Hempstead Branch and Richard Le Gallienne have celebrated it admirably. A recent issue of the London *Month* contains a new version of this ancient theme by a poet whose work is steadily growing in power. Miss Letts is not afraid to use prosaic words, and she makes of them poetry of no little charm.

Angelic Service

By W. M. Letts

"In one of Murillo's pictures in the Louvre he shows us the interior of a convent kitchen; but doing the work there are, not mortals in old dresses, but beautiful white-winged angels. . . . It is the angel-arm and standard in an act that consecrates it."—*William C. Gannett.*

No angel is so high
But serveth clowns and kings,
And doeth lowly things.
He in this serviceable love can see
The symbol of a heavenly mystery,—
So labor grows white wings.

No angel bravely drest
In larkspur-colored gown
But he will kneel him down
And sweep with careful art the meanest floor,
Singing the while he sweeps and toiling more
Because he wears a crown.

Set water on to boil,
An angel helps thee straight,
Kneeling beside the grate
With pursèd mouth he bloweth up the flame,
Chiding the tardy kettle that for shame
It makes an angel wait.

Make thou conserves, the while
Two little cherubs stand
Tiptoe at either hand.
And one would help thee stir, and one would skim
The golden juice that foams about the brim,
So serveth thy command

Lady, thou art a queen,
Thy kitchen an estate,
Within its wall be great,
Rule prudently. With faces kind and bland,
Crowned heads and folded wings, for thy command
And service angels wait.

It is pleasant to find that the young poets who write for *The Irish Review* are not concerned with Dierdre and Cuchulain and the other great figures of Celtic mythology. They are studying the life around them, and life in its essentials is in Ireland what it is in New York, and was in Babylon. Here are two direct and graceful songs, not limited by the use of local phrases and allusions.

Two Poems

By James H. Cousins

I.—The Mill

One thing forever firm is set—
The love between us two;
Though thought revolve, and friends forget,
And old give place to new.
So 'twixt this nether stone that stands,
And this that moves so fleet,
Life sifts our harvest through his hands,
And grinds it like the wheat.

II.—Transfiguration

My Lady's eyes look straight in mine,
And lo! a mystery divine
Takes fire and motion from her glance,
And thrills and kindles with romance
All nature's dear and common things.
The rook that preens his rugged wings,
The red cock crowing as we pass,
The crested plover in the grass,
The spangled poplar's whispered tale,
The yellowing maple's dotted veil,
The startled pheasant's heavy whir,
The distant thresher's drowsy purr,
The great hare hopping on the road,
The wain-man whistling on his load,
Are more, far more than sight or sound,
Because, O mystery profound!
My Lady's eyes, where none can see,
With so great kindness look on me!

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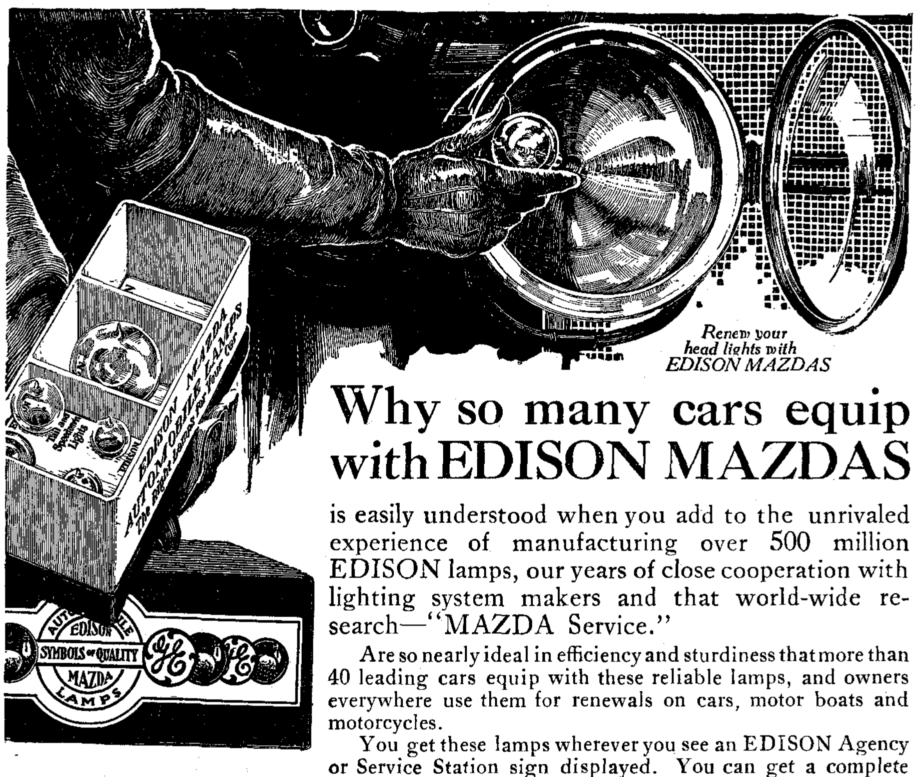
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The Bellman sets an admirable example in its selection of verse—one that might well be copied by other American magazines. It does not hesitate to print a worthy poem, whether or not the particular verse be lengthy or have any particular local or timely appeal. From a recent issue of this magazine we take the following noble description. Miss Burr has endowed her lines with a stately and majestic beauty that is singularly well harmonized with her subject; the poets who have sung of Rome are many, but none of them has ever evinced a surer right.

In the Roman Forum

By Amelia Josephine Burr

Nothing but beauty, now.
No longer at the point of goading fear
The sullen tributary world comes near
Before all-subjugating Rome to bow.
No more the pavement of the Forum rings
To breathless Victory's triumphal tread
Before the heavy march of captive kings.
Here stood the royal dead
In sculptured immortality; their gaze
Remote above the turmoil of the street
Hoarse with its living struggle at their feet.
Here spoke the law—that voice of bronze was heard
By all the world, and stirred
The latent mind of nations in the bud.
Bright with the laurels, bitter with the blood
Of heroes upon heroes was this place
Where the strong heart of an imperial race
Beat with the essence of the nation's life.
Princes and people evermore at strife—
Incense and worship—clash of armored rage—
Ambition soaring up the sky like flame—
Interminable war that mortals wage
From century to century the same.
Still Fortune holds the crown for those who dare;
Mankind in many a distant otherwhere
Leaps panting toward the promise of her face—
But here, no more of coveting nor care.
No longer here the weltering human tide
Sluices the market-place and scatters wide
The weak as foam, to perish where they list.
Now by the Sovereign Silence purified,
Spring showers all with fragrant amethyst.
Were once these pulses violent and swift
As those that shake the cities of to-day?
How indolently sweet the petals drift
From yonder nodding spray!
Warming their broidered raiment in the sun,
The little bright-eyed lizards bask and run
O'er fallen temples gracious in decay.
Man's arrogance with calculated art
Boasted in marble—now the quiet heart
Of the Great Mother dreams eternal things
In brief, bright roses and ethereal green,
Or more exuberant, sings
In poppies poured profusely to the air
From secret hoards of scarlet. Nothing seen
But swoons with beauty—beauty everywhere—
Nothing but beauty . . . now.
Here is the immortality of Rome.
Not where the city rises dome on dome
Seek we the living soul of ancient might,
But in this temple of green silence—here
Flame purer than the vestal is alight.
The world again draws near
In reverence, but now it comes to pay
The tribute of a nobler coin than fear.
In wondering worship, not in fierce dismay,
Men bow the knee to what of Rome remains.
Time's long lustration has effaced her stains.
All that is perishable now is past,
And earth her portion tenderly transmutes
To evanescent beauty of her own—
Jubilant flowers and nectar-breathing fruits—
Leaving in deathless glory at the last
Divinity alone.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MIXED MEXICO

PEOPLE who are ashamed of their ignorance of Mexico may be glad to learn that even in the war-torn Republic itself, in its cities and on its plantations, there is quite as much diversity of opinion, quite as many conflicting and contradictory views of the country and the races inhabiting it, as anywhere else. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the London *Times's* special correspondent, in his new book on Mexico (New York: McBride, Nast & Co.) has endeavored to show the nature and cause of this uncertainty. In "The Real Mexico" he takes us from one end of the country to the other, uphill and downhill, in city and in country; he interviews Federal, Constitutionalist, Quasi-Federal, Post-Constitutionalist, Huertaista, Carranzaista, Villa and his villains, the common soldier, the farmer, manufacturer, politician, peon—everybody concerned. He shows us how sincerity and insincerity lie side by side in all that the Mexicans do, practically indistinguishable to the American eye. His claim is that, owing to the tremendous size of the country, the topography, the different races, and the inertia and unreliability of the people, it is impossible for any traveler who has not seen all of Mexico to judge competently of the nature of the Mexican people. He leads us first of all to Mexico City and there lets us listen to the conversation of a few American-Mexicans:

> On the terrace of a garden looking over Lake Chapala a group of people were talking in the warm glow of a late November afternoon. Through a dip in the mountains upon the opposite shore the snowy peak of Colima's volcano glistened against the blue. Over the shining water the boats of Indian villagers, their big sails boomed out to catch light airs, trailed lazily homeward. The bushes below us were thick with roses. The walls of the villa were blotched with the passionate purple of bougainvillea. The prospect, the quiet, the sunny golden atmosphere should have turned our minds to thoughts of peace and beauty. Instead, we were talking of social disorders, the wreck and ruin of civil war.
>
> "I hope when you get home," said one of the group, addressing me, "that you will tell them about the real Mexico."
>
> "I hope, for your own sake," sneered another, "that you will not. No one would believe you."
>
> This was a business man who has lived in Mexico City for fifteen years.
>
> "It's quite extraordinary," he went on, "how little is known about this country. The last time I was in New York a big man in Wall Street admitted to me that, until the revolution broke out, he had always thought of Mexico as being in South America. The other day in England a rather famous man of science said he supposed it would be easy to put the rebellion down. I asked him why. He said, 'It's

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And it comes with the sauce baked into it—a matchless sauce, with a tang and zest excelling anything else you know.

This dish, with the fresh oven flavor, can be kept in the pantry—dozens of meals—ready for serving hot or cold. And the cost is but three cents per serving.

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We pick out our beans by analysis. Tomatoes are specially grown for our sauce, and picked at their ruddy redness. We bake in live steam, kept from contact with the beans, and thus get mellow wholeness.

But let this dish tell its own story. A single taste will tell its supremacy. Then stock up the pantry for the times that are coming when you want ready-cooked meals in a hurry.

And remember, when these Baked Beans delight you, that the same chefs and same kitchens produce other good things.

(315)

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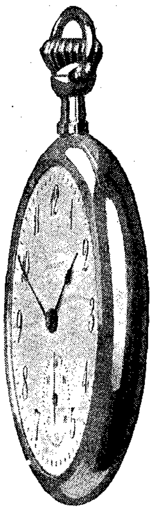

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quite a small country, isn't it?' and was mildly incredulous when I told him it was about as big as Europe."

"Well," chuckled the first speaker, "it isn't only folks a long way off who are ignorant about Mexico. I fancy I have heard you, and I have certainly heard any number of others who live here, say that if old President Diaz could come back and restore his old, ruthless, despotic methods, all would be well."

"I've said so, and I still say so," returned the other defiantly. This brought a third speaker into the dispute.

"Rubbish!" he declared. "Utter and absolute rubbish! Can't you see that Mexico is in the throes of a land crisis? Exactly the same thing is happening here as happens, at some time or other, in every country. The land is first owned by village communities. They are jockeyed out of it, and it becomes the property of a few individuals. These live upon the many, who now can not make a living unless they work for a master. At last the worms turn. They have turned here. It is the desire of the people for land which is at the bottom of the whole trouble. You have lived in the city. I live in the country and I know."

"You know about your own State," said the coffee-planter who had spoken first. "There, I admit, the land question is acute. But you must not imagine it is so all over the country. Certainly that was one of the causes of the revolution against Don Porfirio. But there was another, which in my opinion was stronger and wider-spread. I mean the creation of a middle class. Formerly in Mexico there were the high people and the low people: those who lived on their revenues and did the head-work of the country and ran it as they pleased, and those who lived by the sweat of their brows, earning contentedly just enough to keep themselves alive. Now, between these classes there exists one composed of men who have risen from the low condition, who earn good wages as skilled artizans, who read and have begun to think. It is they who have made the old Porfirian system impossible. It is they who inflame the low people against the high."

"Then they ought to be punished and put down," pleaded a pretty woman plaintively. "I suppose that is what happened to the peons on our plantation. They were all right until they suddenly threatened to kill all of us and set fire to the house. My husband frightened them thoroughly with his Mauser pistol—I think he killed one or two. But of course I couldn't stay there. I had to go to the City. I'm dreadfully anxious about him."

"I expect he's just as anxious about you, my dear," put in another woman, elderly, gray-haired, swaying herself energetically in a rocking-chair. "How can any one be safe in the City? The house I lived in was shot all to pieces in February. My niece in Monterey had her dining-room wrecked by a shell in October. One isn't safe anywhere."

"Yet you find the life of the City and of Monterey, and even of places that have been worse treated, going on very much as usual," the coffee-planter observed. "Bands play on the plazas, people dine and dance as in ordinary times. That is what misleads the casual observer."

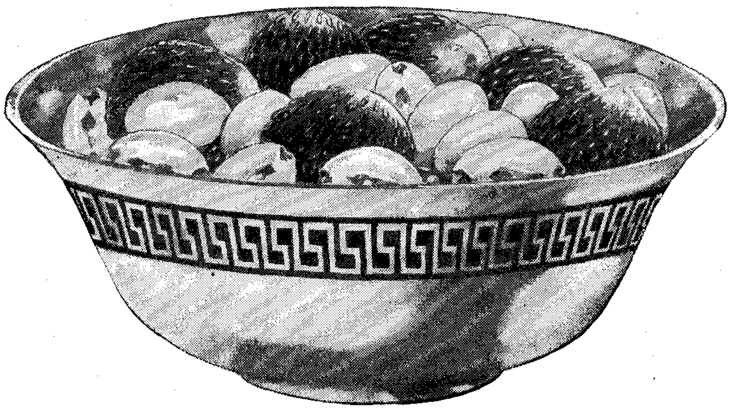
"The truth is," broke out the man from the City, who had been awaiting his opportunity, "that the Mexicans regard civil war, not as a calamity, but as a natural state of affairs. You have, no doubt, had many of them confide in you," he continued, turning to me, "their horror at this 'war between brothers.' Don't believe them. They aren't horrified at all. They do nothing to try to stop it. I tell you this is a barbarous nation, and the only way to keep it in order is to use an iron fist."

It was an interesting conversation and it lasted a long time. I heard that the Indians were brave, industrious, and faithful; that they were cowardly, "bone-idle," and knew no gratitude; that they were kindly and childlike; that they were devilish in their lust and cruelty. I heard from some that the Spaniards were "the worst grafters of the lot"; from others, that their honor could always be trusted. I was told that Porfirio Diaz was a heaven-born statesman, a short-sighted military despot, a brutal oppressor. One assured me that if Madero "had been given a chance," he would have brought Mexico into line with "other great countries." The rest united in denouncing him as a crazy, incompetent dreamer. "He was known as *loco Franco* ('mad Frank') when he was young. He never grew out of it." I was told that General Huerta could have crusht the revolutionists "long ago" if the United States had recognized him, and immediately afterward by the same people that his army was a joke and his generals a public scandal. "They will not end the war in a hundred years."

Dainty women talked unconcernedly about peons hanged on telegraph-poles and the "funny way" in which soldiers spun round when they were shot. Genial Britons and Americans spoke of the execution of prisoners as a regular practise and approved it, because "if the Mexicans would only exterminate one another, the country would have a chance." I had imprest upon me by a dozen tongues the contrast between the high-sounding Constitution and the actual conditions of Government; between the pretensions of Mexico to rank among civilized nations and the barbarities she practised; between the flimsy veneer of modernity which imposed upon the world "while Porfirio was consul" and the undeveloped, ill-regulated old Adam beneath.

We are treated by Mr. Fyfe to many pictures as illuminating as this one, showing each more and more the disorganization, maudlin patriotism, slovenliness, and incompetence that make up the nation of Mexico. We are led to believe that the country is in a constant state of warfare because war is to many of the Mexicans at once the easiest, most entertaining, most profitable, and most inspiring method they know of gaining a livelihood. War means mostly guerrilla war, a few brief battles, plenty of looting and sacking, an outdoor life in an agreeable climate, slightly flavored with the possible danger of being hit by a bullet meant for some one else. Naturally, armies adapted to this sort of warfare have some peculiarities all their own. In one

(*Continued on page* 1135)



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When you serve berries, serve with them a freshly-crisped dish of Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice. Mix the grains with the berries, so that every spoonful brings the two together.

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And their delights are endless. They are good with sugar and cream. They are good mixed with fruit. Yet countless people like them best when served like crackers, floating in bowls of milk.

Girls use them in candy making. Boys eat them dry like peanuts. Cooks use them to garnish ice cream. In all these ways they take the place of nut meats.

But they are never better than at berry time, mixed with the morning fruit.

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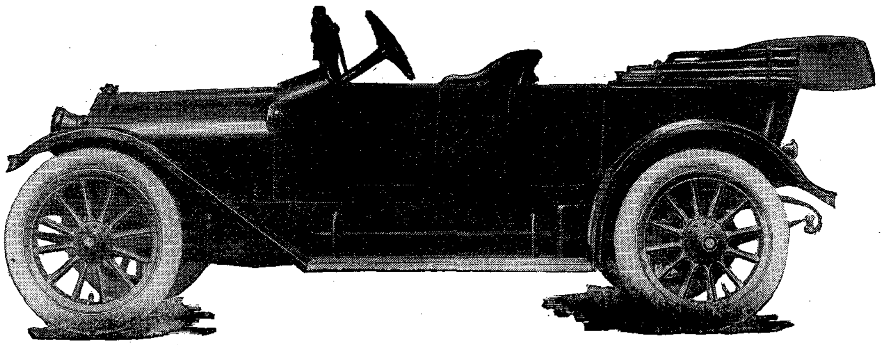

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1133)

case a trainful of soldiers who went out of Tampico to reconnoiter sighted a train of rebels. Both trains went back as they had come! Of such armies as these the author says:

> The Mexican idea of making a soldier is to cram him into a uniform, give him a rifle, and let him fight as best he can. Even if the men were willing to serve, this plan would be disastrous, seeing that most of them are Indians from the fields, very low in the intellectual scale. But when we consider that soldiering is looked down upon as disgraceful, that the Federal ranks are recruited by the press-gang, and that many criminals are turned out of prison into the Army, we see at once what a tragic farce the civil war in Mexico is.
>
> After the evacuation of Torreon by the Federals, General Munguia was tried by a court of inquiry. The intention was to shoot him. This was his defense: "How could I meet the rebels in the open?" he asked; "they fight in loose formation. I was obliged to keep my troops together. If I did not they would melt away. Desertion is the idea uppermost in almost every soldier's mind. Again, how could I order my officers to lead their men to the attack? I knew their men would shoot them down as soon as they got the chance."
>
> The best generals would find it hard to do anything with such an army as this until they had disciplined it and discovered a certain number of men whom they could trust. Mexican generals have unfortunately very little talent for war, and they make, as a rule, no attempt to "lick their men into shape." Officers in command are to our minds incredibly slack. At a small battle in the State of Morelos the Federals by use of machine guns forced the rebels to retire. The nature of the country made it easy for their retreat to be cut off. But the Federal colonel looked at his watch. "It is time for dinner," he said, and told his bugler to sound the "Cease fire." The rebels leisurely went away.
>
> That kind of incident, which happens daily, helps to keep current the belief that Federal officers do not wish to bring the war to an end. They do not take soldiering seriously. At some gun-trials near the capital the general's daughter came forward to fire a charge; then his wife was urged to show her courage, then his son must do likewise! It was more like an afternoon tea-party than a serious piece of military business. Naturally when guns go into action they are handled very often without any effect. At Tuxpan, in the oil district, a barge load of women and children left suddenly one afternoon for a safer spot. As the barge went down the river the Federal artillery opened fire across it. Shells could be seen exploding over Federal positions. If the gunners did any harm at all, it was to their own side.
>
> The Mexican Army has no Army Service Corps, no medical department to speak of. It carries no camp equipment, no supplies. Watch a field force break camp at dawn. First there go pattering off a horde of women laden with pots and pans, blankets, sometimes babies. These are the *soldaderas*, the camp-followers, the commissariat of the force. That they move as quickly as they do is a miracle. Whatever the day's march may be, they are always on the camping-ground before the men arrive. They rig up shelters, they cook *tortillas* and *frijoles* (maize cakes and beans), they make coffee. You see them mending their husbands' coats, washing their shirts, roughly tending flesh wounds. Without these *soldaderas* the army could not move. While President Huerta was seizing hundreds of men by night in Mexico City and other cities in order to swell his forces to a hundred thousand, he had also women "prest" to go with the new soldiers and take care of them. *Criadas* (maid-servants) were positively afraid to be out after dark. The stratagems of an active general like Villa, who is the best soldier the rebels have, are resented. He is not considered to be "playing the game." In a club one day a Mexican complained to me of the trick by which Juarez was taken as "shameful." Villa seized the railway, piled his men into trains, forced the telegraph-operators to announce these as freight-trains, and turned his troops out in the city before the authorities had any suspicion that they were on the way. "Shameful," my Mexican acquaintance declared. Another day I asked a Mexican war correspondent who had been present at a small fight whether the Federals' loss was heavy. "Very," he said, and then in a horrified tone added, "they killed a colonel."

With such a rabble to deal with, and with such curious ideas of warfare to combat, the final stage of development that Mexico attains is bound to depend upon a few men, the popular leaders. In some instances these are men quite unfitted for the responsibility; in the case of Villa we have the cleverest man in the country, who is at the same time the most unscrupulous; in Carranza the more dignified but far less able leader. Huerta is discust at length, and we are treated to a very worthy attempt to picture this man with absolute impartiality. Some paragraphs are here quoted:

> Through the crowded Chamber of Deputies on the afternoon of November 20, 1913, the date of the opening of the new Mexican Congress, there stept lightly, with hand upraised to acknowledge the cheers which greeted him, a tall, thickly built soldier whose briskness belied his sixty-nine years.
>
> He wore evening dress, as did all the members of Parliament. The only distinction which set him apart from the rest was a broad sash of the Mexican national colors (red, green, and white) across his shirt-front. His domelike skull gleamed bald under the light. Closely cropped gray hair covered back and sides. His complexion was dark, but it was only when one noticed the hand against the white shirt-cuff that one realized he was not of European blood.
>
> Clearly his sight was very weak; he added to the spectacles he wore another

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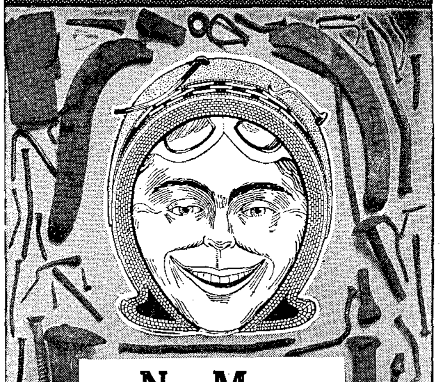

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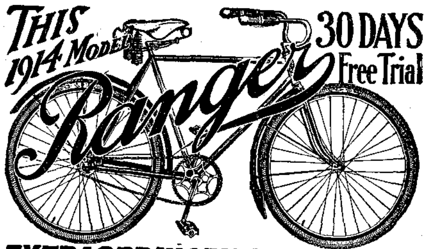

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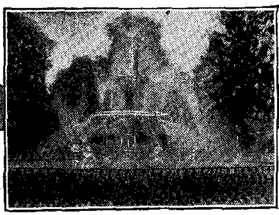

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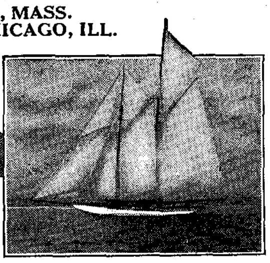

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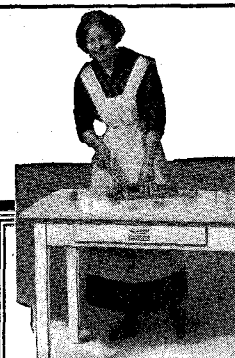

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pair before he began to read his message to the new Congress. Yet, unlike those of most short-sighted people, his eyes were unusually bright. They roved hither and thither like the eyes of a bird, saving a square and dogged face (to which photographs seldom do justice) from the reproach of heaviness.

A Mexican who under President Porfirio Diaz was very highly placed said to me: "If Huerta had any European blood in him one would be forced to believe that he was a lineal descendant of Nero and Caligula."

"Yo soy Indio," he declared at a dinner given by the British Club, and he went on in one of his bursts of intimate eloquence: "My people are young compared with your Anglo-Saxon race, but in our veins there are the same red corpuscles as in yours." By keeping in mind the fact that he is Indian, we find the clue to many sides of his character, which in a Mexican of Spanish or even mixed origin would be harder to explain. His ability, undoubtedly remarkable, is closely allied to cunning. His intelligence has strange limitations. While at times he can behave with striking dignity, he allows himself in moments of relaxation to forget his high position. By frequenting cafés, some of them classed as disreputable, he has offended the taste of the cultivated: the more so since in this respect they compare him unfavorably with President Diaz, who was always careful to uphold the best traditions of his office.

It is universally believed in the United States that he is a heavy drinker. Here there is exaggeration. That he drinks a large quantity of alcohol is true. I have been told by one who visited him in the early morning that his breakfast consisted of a beaten-up raw egg, a glass of claret, and a glass of brandy. But the habit is more easily excusable when it has so little effect, either mental or physical, as in General Huerta's case. He is in his sixty-ninth year, a man of powerful frame and vigorous constitution. Alcohol seems to stimulate him, without having the same effect as it would have upon the great majority of men.

Born a poor Indian boy, he might have lived and died in obscurity but for the timely visit to his village of a force of soldiers, commanded by a general. The general needed an amanuensis, and at that time Indians able to read and write were even scarcer than they are to-day. Young Huerta had made good use of such poor schooling as the village afforded. The general employed him, was struck by his brightness, and took him to the capital, where, through the interest of President Juarez, he was admitted to the Military School. This, of course, could not be compared with similar institutions in Europe, but Victoriano Huerta took full advantage of his opportunities, and at the end of the course of studies was declared a credit to the college and a young man marked out for high positions.

Under General Diaz he did good service, but for some reason was neither liked nor trusted by his commander-in-chief, perhaps because Diaz considered him a possible rival. Yet when the old President fled the country, Huerta behaved with stanch loyalty; saw to his safe conduct; even ordered a farewell salute to be fired. As soon as Madero came into office Huerta was placed on half pay. Now he engaged in business as a contractor for building materials. I have spoken with many people who knew him in this capacity in Monterey. In his business transactions he was honest and fairly capable, but as regards the payment of his household accounts he was less scrupulous. That was where the Indian character revealed itself. Not even when he became President did he settle the small accounts which he left owing in Monterey.

He is, in private, a jovial companion. His humor is not exactly delicate, but in a jolly, bluff old soldier it does not seem out of place. He enjoys chaff and sometimes carries it to extremes. At a British gathering he urged marriage upon a maiden lady, offering her any Insurrecto she might fancy. At a dinner attended by many foreign diplomatists he extravagantly eulogized the British race; declared that Shakespeare, Wellington, and Nelson were the greatest men the world had produced; and called Mr. Roosevelt "the Zapata of the United States," Zapata being a "rebel" leader whose name has become a byword for brigandage and savagery.

He has a kind heart: witness his visit to the Country Club of the capital, when he gave a number of children rides in his motor-car and handed dollars round among them before he left. But from a ruler two qualities are demanded in which he is lacking—dignity and tact. A Frenchman who has very large interests in Mexico went to see him about some proposed harbor works. Scarcely letting his visitor speak, the President delivered a long rambling lecture about the part of the country in which the harbor lies. "En effet," this Frenchman said to me, "c'est un naïf." (In a word, he is a stupid man.)

It is "naïf" of him to say, in moments of convivial frankness, that if war came Mexico would invade the United States. It was "naïf" to make an appointment with Mr. Lind, President Wilson's unofficial envoy, and not to keep it. When the United States suggested that he should take notice of a particularly horrible outrage and hinted that the perpetrators might be found among a certain group of soldiers, it was equally "naïf" of President Huerta to offer to shoot them all without delay! Wanting in tact, too, was his getting rid of a refractory Congress by packing the members who opposed him into tramway-cars and carrying them off to jail. . . . . . .

President Huerta is a rough-and-ready old fighter who has no respect for form. He much prefers living in a small suburban bungalow to wandering through the vast halls and salons of his official residence. He would rather sit with a few friends in a café than entertain high society at formal dinner-parties. When he comes across a knot he cuts it. To untie it would take too long. When a few plain words are sufficient to express his meaning he finds circumlocution tedious. A story is told of his giving instructions for the reply that was to be made to Mr. Lind's first note. "What shall I tell him?" asked a perplexed Foreign Minister. "Tell him to go to the devil," the President is said to have answered; "but put it in diplomatic language," he added soothingly when he

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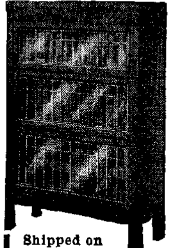

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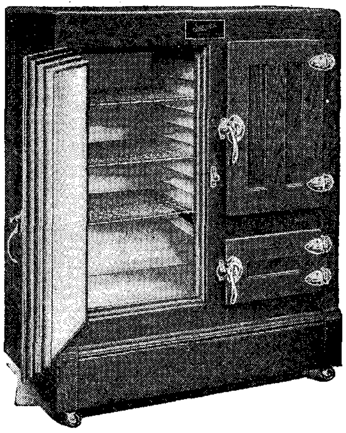

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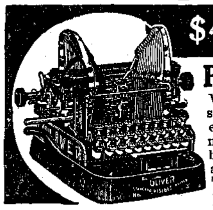

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saw the look of dismay on the unfortunate Minister's face. The tale may not be literally true, but it is typical of the man. The methods of the barrack-room in the Council Chamber—to that incongruity are attributable both his weakness and his strength.

WHY MARION DRAKE LOST

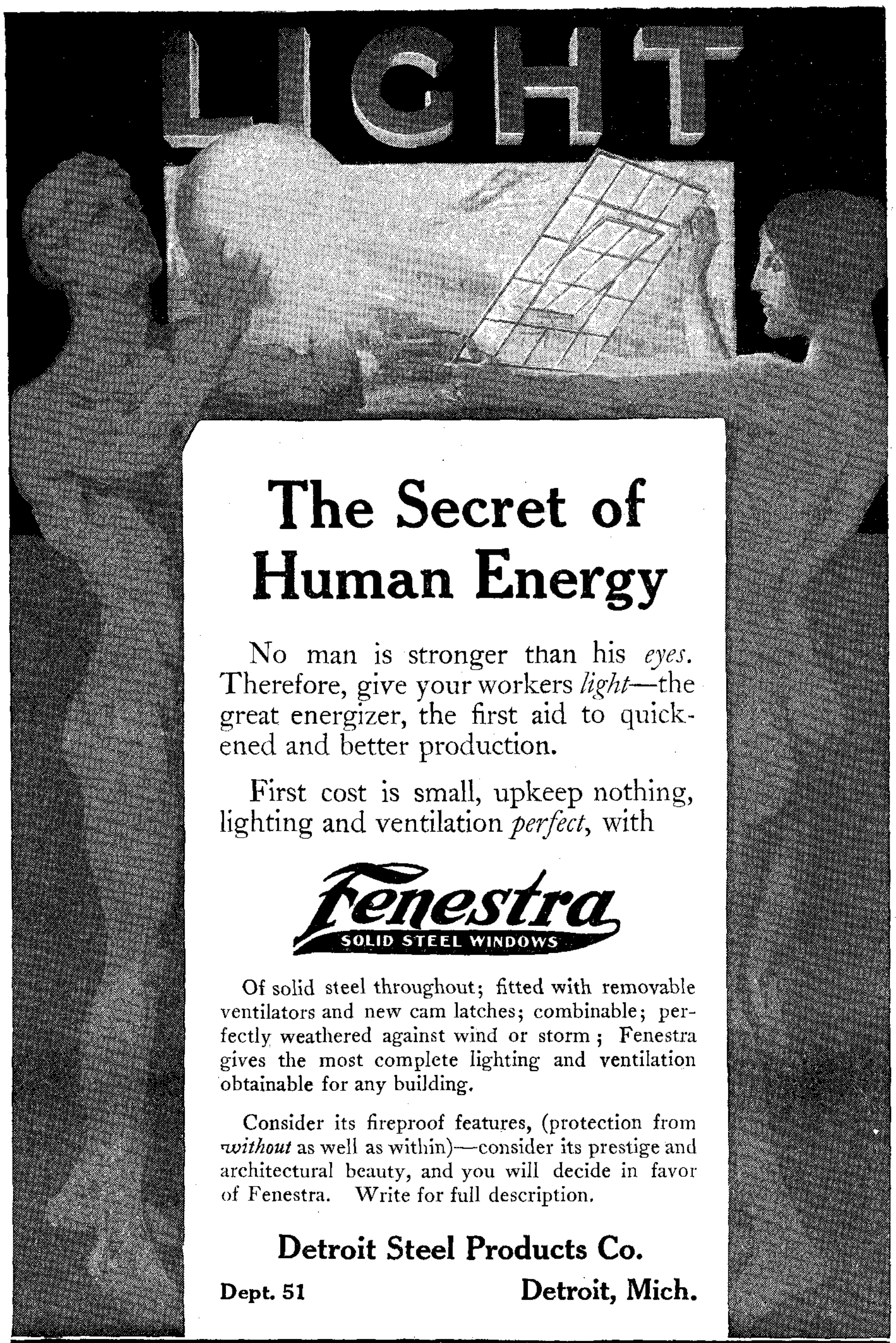
When Marion Drake was defeated for alderman in Chicago's First Ward by "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, some people said pessimistic things about woman-suffrage. These pessimists, however, failed to consider one aspect of this defeat: actual records show that Miss Drake received a greater popular vote than any previous candidate that ever had the temerity to oppose "Bathhouse John" and "Hinky Dink" Kenna. This is not a bad showing for a political party that has four thousand years of inexperience behind it. Among the followers of Marion Drake there is not a sign of discouragement. They feel that they have gained much valuable experience, and they are looking forward eagerly to the next conflict a year from now. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* tells of the struggle, and quotes Miss Drake upon the results achieved. We read:

> Miss Drake's campaign was unique in that it was carried on with practically no money. No enemy could accuse her of buying votes or giving free beers and lodgings at the "flops," or campaign cigars and candy.
>
> "We had no money to start with," said Miss Drake. "When we decided that it would be advisable to have headquarters at the south end of the ward a personal friend loaned us the money. One evening Mr. Knight took up a collection at the Progressive Club and in a few minutes raised $200. This was the first subscription of any size that we received, and we had to make it last until registration day. Most of our subscriptions were small contributions, ranging from $1 to $5, from friends who wished us well.
>
> "One friend said that if we would advertise his tea he would donate all the tea we could use at headquarters. A coffee man heard about it and offered us coffee on the same terms. Then a milkman was asked if he would give us reduced rates and he said he would donate a quart a day. A grafanola company sent us one of its instruments, and a rival company, hearing of this, sent us a piano. One man gave 50,000 dodgers as his contribution to the campaign, and a down-town store donated cloth for banners. We had many letters from people enclosing one-dollar and two-dollar bills and saying that the administration was a disgrace to the city."

A woman reporter had promised to write up any shop presenting Miss Drake with a "campaign" hat. A most attractive spring bonnet was soon forthcoming, but the reporter somehow fell short of her promise and no article appeared. The Bathhouse cohorts heard about the hat in some way, and made it at once the foundation of a new Philippic. The article continues:

> Orators trained in the First Ward school of oratory denounced Miss Drake from the platform. "Graft," one of them is reported to have shouted. "She needn't talk about graft. The very hat she wears on her head is graft. It was just plain given to her, and if that isn't graft, I should like to know what is."
>
> "When we came to look around for headquarters," said Miss Drake, "they refused to rent us the store we wanted on Twenty-second Street. They said they would not rent to a bunch of reformers who wanted to close the red-light district and ruin the business of the street. We had the same trouble when it came to getting helpers. Many people said they were with me and would vote for me, but they did not dare come out openly and work for me or open up their houses for meetings. Even the small shopkeepers in the ward who were favorable did not dare to declare themselves openly. They all seemed to feel that it was deadly to incur the enmity of the sort of people who represented the other side.
>
> "At the beginning of the campaign an Italian who had been working for me was murdered. I am not saying why he was murdered. I am merely stating a fact. But many of the people who did not dare to work openly for me said that they could not help thinking of the Italian's fate. A friend of mine from another part of the city came to my first Saturday night meeting. On Monday her husband, who is a stanch Democrat but not a machine man, was warned to keep his wife away from my meetings. Several others told me that they had been ordered to stay away from my headquarters. A well-known banker spoke at one of my meetings and received threats.
>
> "The first crooked thing I knocked up against was the bipartizan combination. When I was asked to be a candidate, young Wehle stept up immediately and said that he was going to run on the Progressive ticket in spite of the fact that they wanted me to run. He said that he had a good chance and had plenty of friends to help him, but when he was asked who his friends were he refused to tell. Different men in the Progressive ward organization, who had all been with some other party, kept coming to me and telling me: 'Don't trust this one and don't trust that one. They are with the other party.' Each one in the ward organization told me stories about the other, and I finally did not know whom to trust."

When young Wehle filed his petition, Miss Drake was certain that it should be thrown out, but found no one who would support her. Securing men of her own to check over the petition, she found that most of the signers were not members of the Progressive party at all, and had no right to make such a petition. Indeed, the petition itself, she avers, had been circulated by the Republican precinct committeeman. When the matter came up before the election commissioners, many



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more things were disclosed. Miss Drake says:

"We brought in some of the men who had signed the petition. One old colored man was asked if he was a Progressive. He said that he did not know what a Progressive meant. Another was asked what his party affiliations were. He said he didn't know what 'them long words meant.' Then he was asked what ticket he voted, and he answered, 'I have always been a Democrat, and I'll be a Democrat until the day I die.' When he was shown one of the signatures, which was supposed to be his, and asked if he wrote it he answered, 'I never wrote a lick in my life.' And the law says that a petition must be signed in person."

During the period of canvassing Miss Drake and her helpers discovered many things about the First Ward that they had never thought possible. When it came to election time, every person connected with vice and the tough resorts of the district was on hand to work for their patron. Coughlin had them all well placed. Miss Drake declares that "the very judges and clerks of election were men who kept disorderly houses"; and continues

"When it came to getting our own judges and clerks, most of the men we asked to help us said that they would not run the risk of working for the other side and having their heads blown off. One man said that he had been a judge of election for ten years and that there was always a gun under the table. One man friendly to us got in the good graces of some of the Coughlin lieutenants and played cards with them the whole night before election. He learned that we did not have a judge or a clerk north of Twenty-second Street whom the other side had not bought. Still I felt that two or three north of Twenty-second Street were faithful to us, and in the south end of the ward I had many fine men on my side.

"In one precinct our woman watcher heard Colisimo tell the women who came in to mark 'la secunda columna.' In the Fifteenth Precinct our watcher said that the women of the resorts were brought in in hordes, some in their house costumes. Most of them swore that they could neither read nor write, and asked for instructions. This was merely a pretext to give the Democratic judge an excuse to go in and mark their ballots for them.

"In the next campaign we shall see that the lodging-house lists are properly checked up. One lodging-house which I tried to check up with the registered list—the proprietor told me to come back in a few days and he would give me the list for Saturday. I told him I wanted Thursday's list, not Saturday's. This he refused to give me, obviously because he had the book doctored up only for that one day.

"More education is needed along the lines of citizenship, for very few of the people in the First Ward understand what citizenship really means. Then we must have a repopulation of the First Ward to bring in a better element. There are plenty of good vacant houses, but decent people don't want to live so near the vice district. Above all, we must have better organization in our own ranks. We must make the women realize that this is their problem, and that they must fight on the side of civic righteousness."

AMERICA THROUGH MR. WU'S SPECTACLES

AMERICA has made some good, firm friends in its time, as well as some very tenacious enemies. Like the overgrown, clever, warm-hearted, extravagant, cruel, generous *omadhaun* that it is in the family of nations, our country is continually offending with its virtues and pleasing by the very honesty of its vices. Our dislike for sham, impatience with delay, and contempt for empty ceremony have earned us the indelible hatred of the Mexican people; but at the same time our crudities and honest, if harsh, intolerance of alien thought and untried standards, have won us friends elsewhere. One of the best of these is, if we will believe him, the Honorable Wu Ting Fang, one time Chinese representative at Washington, who vied with none but Li Hung Chang in popularity while here. Mr. Wu was recalled some time ago, and now they have a Chinese republic over on the other side of the globe—a devil-may-care sort of a republic that wears trousers and fancy waistcoats and has curtailed its cue. Bland, silk-clad Mr. Wu would hardly be considered a true representative by these new republicans. Still, tho he could not come to us, he has shown us very conclusively that we are not forgotten; for he has written a book—a wonder-book entitled "America through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat" (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.), in which he is wondering continually at the queer, irrational, illogical, uncomfortable, and unnecessary things that these nice Americans do. The tone of his book is reminiscent of his manner and his many extraordinarily simple and sapient observations, still remembered in Washington. In commenting upon the arrival, the other day, of China's new Minister, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* refers to the superior charm of Mr. Wu's personality as follows:

It would have been pleasanter to welcome back childlike, wise Mr. Wu. His garb might have been oriental, but his mind was surely as acute as that of the acutest occidental. And there could have been no suspicion of his subserviency to the reactionary policies of the bad old dictator at Peking.

Wu Ting Fang was one of the most popular foreign representatives ever accredited to Washington. The ingenuous Chinaman accentuated and made capital of his ingenuousness. He was full of childlike questions, which he popped at all times. Every one liked Mr. Wu. Every one was sorry when Mr. Wu was recalled.

It added measurably to the prestige of the Chinese revolutionary movement to know that Mr. Wu was connected with it.

(*Continued on page* 1142)

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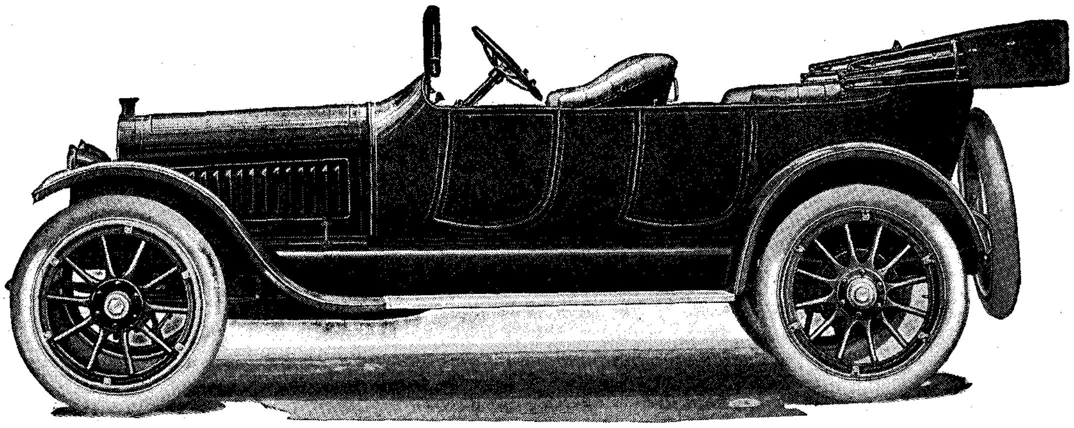

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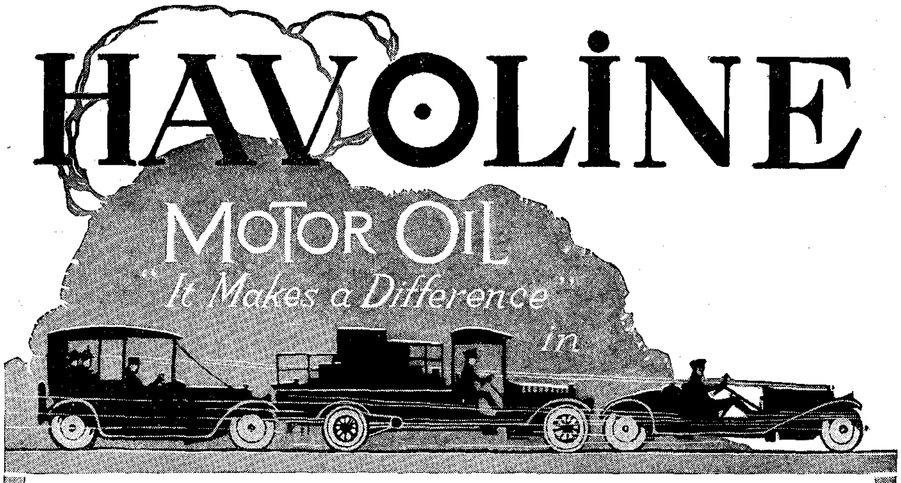
A Six You Can Afford To Buy and Afford to Run


HAVOLINE
MOTOR OIL
"It Makes a Difference" in

SAFETY SERVICE AND SPEED

in your car, because it produces the best results from your motor and preserves its life and serviceability.

HAVOLINE OIL is refined from *one uniform base,* the lubricating fraction of which is *admittedly superior* to that of other crude oils. This assures you the same high quality and perfect lubricating value regardless of where or when you purchase—the standard being thus *basically* protected.

Our "special process" of manufacture exempts HAVOLINE entirely from the detrimental effects of destructive distillation. The potency of the oil is retained, giving you the highest lubricating value yet the least carbon deposit.

Therefore HAVOLINE prevents frictional losses and insures thorough motor efficiency.

Buy only the oil in the Blue Can. Two 5 gal. cans to the case.

Tell us your make and we'll tell you your grade.

Ask your garageman or write to us direct for testimonials of HAVOLINE users who own your make of car.

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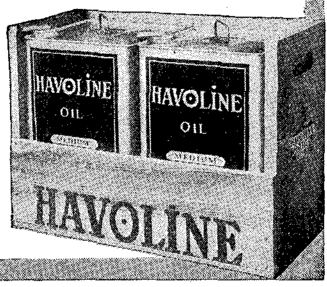
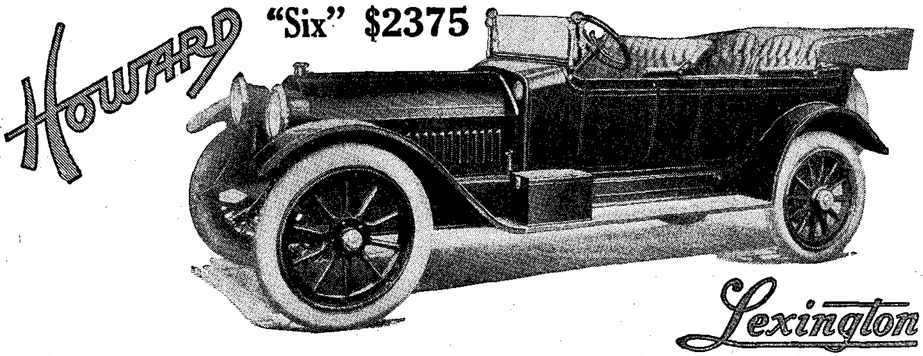




No matter what car you are thinking of buying, you'll at least be fair enough to yourself to learn something about more than just one car.

When you begin to learn about the

Lexington Four, $1335

and the

Howard Six, $2375

you'll wonder at the way in which the really good points have been entirely covered in these two cars.

When you learn about the class of men that are back of the manufacture of these cars you'll feel very safe in buying one of their cars.

Investigate. The more the better.

THE LEXINGTON-HOWARD COMPANY
124 Main Street Connersville, Indiana, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1140)

Anything that Mr. Wu stood for in China must, of necessity, be right. Tho he garbed himself in Chinese raiment and affected all Chinese mannerisms, Mr. Wu was a comprehensible and likable human being.

Clothes do not always make the man. Especially do they not always make the Chinaman.

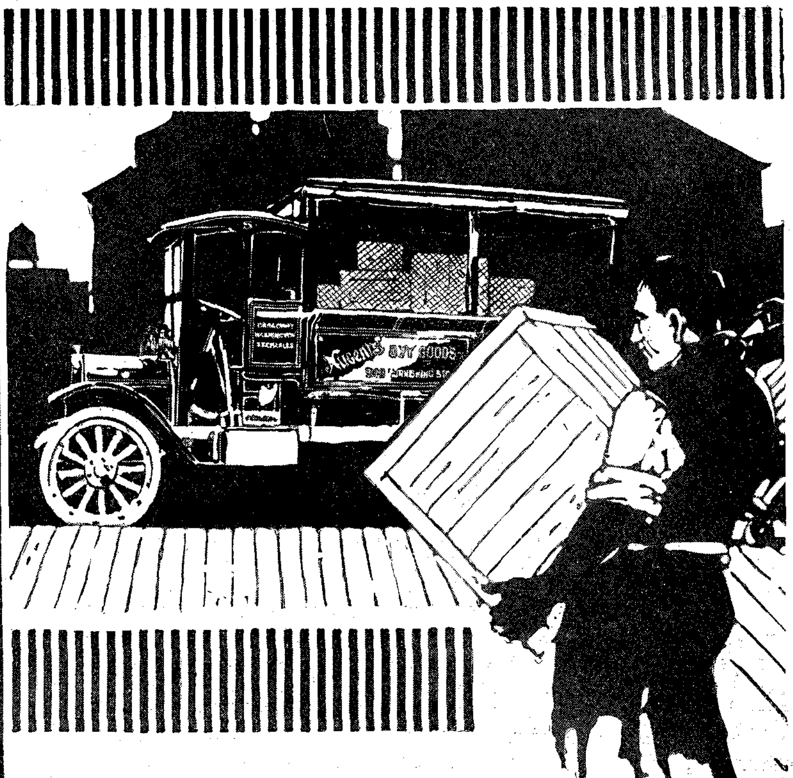
Speaking of clothes, Mr. Wu does not like ours, and says so quite frankly. More than that, he suggests plausible modifications of both men's and women's costumes, such as would bring more comfort to the wearer, would be more in harmony with beauty, and, highest praise of all, would very nearly resemble the present garb of Mr. Wu Ting Fang and his countrymen. There are pictures in the book, drawn by the diplomatic hand, that show us as he would see us, drest in something reminiscent equally of a crazy-quilt and a diver's suit. However, he has another and more complimentary picture of ourselves to show us, this time drawn with the pen, and without regard to vestments. He says:

The Americans are direct and straightforward. They will tell you to your face that they like you, and occasionally they also have very little hesitation in telling you that they do not like you. They say frankly just what they think. It is immaterial to them that their remarks are personal, complimentary, or otherwise. I have had members of my own family complimented on their good looks as if they were children. In this respect Americans differ greatly from the English. The English adhere to the rule of avoiding everything personal. They are very much afraid of rudeness on the one hand, and of insincerity or flattery on the other. Even in the matter of such a harmless affair as a compliment to a foreigner on his knowledge of English, they will precede it with a request for pardon, and speak in a half-apologetic manner, as if complimenting were something personal. The English and the Americans are closely related, they have much in common, but they also differ widely, and in nothing is the difference more conspicuous than in their conduct. I have noticed curiously enough that English colonials, especially in such particulars as speech and manners, follow their quondam sister colony rather than the mother-country. And this, not only in Canada, where the phenomenon might be explained by climatic, geographic, and historic reasons, but also in such antipodean places as Australia and South Africa, which are so far away as apparently to have very little in common either with America or with each other. Nevertheless, whatever the reason, the transplanted Englishman, whether in the northern or the southern hemisphere, seems to develop a type quite different from the original stock, yet always resembling his fellow emigrants.

The directness of Americans is seen not only in what they say, but in the way they say it. They come directly to the point, without much preface or introduction, much less is there any circumlocution or "beating about the bush." When they come to see you they say their say and then take their departure; moreover they say it in the most terse, concise, and unambiguous manner. In this respect what a contrast they are to us! We always approach each other with preliminary greetings. Then we talk of the weather, of politics or friends, of anything, in fact, which is as far as possible from the object of the visit. Only after this introduction do we broach the subject uppermost in our minds, and throughout the conversation polite courtesies are exchanged whenever the opportunity arises. These elaborate preludes and interludes may, to the strenuous ever-in-a-hurry American, seem useless and superfluous, but they serve a good purpose. Like the common courtesies and civilities of life, they pave the way for the speakers, especially if they are strangers; they improve their tempers, and place them on terms of mutual understanding.

One chapter of the book is devoted to the subject of Woman. Mr. Wu admits that many a more angelic and less foolish person than he might well fear to tread this field; but he has given his solemn promise to lady friends in this country to incorporate in any work of his on America his opinion of American women, and therefore, supported by this solemn oath, he dares the unknowable. If he were not to do so, he says, he would surely be guilty of "breach of promise." Continuing, he writes:

> In general, there are three classes of women: first, those who wish to be praised; secondly, those who wish to be adversely criticized and condemned; and thirdly, those who are simply curious to hear what others think of them. American women do not as a rule belong to either the first or the second class, but a large majority of them may be ranged under class three. They wish to know what other people honestly think of them and to hear their candid views. They are progressive people who desire to improve their defects whenever they are pointed out to them. That being the case, I must not swerve from my duty of sitting in a high court of justice to pass judgment on them.
>
> To begin with, the American women are in some respects dissimilar to the women of other nations. I find them sprightly, talkative, and well informed. They can converse on any subject with ease and resource, showing that they have a good all-round education. Often have I derived considerable information from them. The persistence with which they stick to their opinions is remarkable. Once, when I had a lady visitor at my Legation in Washington after several matters had been discust we commenced talking about women's rights. I was in favor of giving women more rights than they are enjoying, but on some points I did not go so far as my lady friend; after arguing with me for several hours, she, seeing that I did not coincide with all her views, threatened that she would not leave my house until I had fully



One of the FEDERAL Trucks in the service of B. Nugent & Bros., St. Louis

FEDERAL

Efficient, Economical Delivery for Furniture, Piano and Department Stores

Department stores in large centers or serving large territory have found that their haulage divides itself naturally into two parts—the *delivery* of purchases in bulk to one or more distributing centers; and the *distribution* of the purchases from those centers to the customer.

For the first of these services motor trucks are almost a necessity today. They afford greater speed, greater efficiency and a considerable economy in actual cost as well. We would welcome an opportunity to analyze the particular conditions in your case and demonstrate these facts to you. And we can cite to you the successful experience with Federals of many of the leading department stores of the country.

In the piano business, where the tonnage per delivery unit is heavy, Federals stand the strain of load and road with remarkable facility.

Furniture dealers—wholesale and retail—who have Federalized their delivery service report to us some wonderfully successful results.

We have prepared some especially interesting literature on delivery problems as related to department stores, furniture and piano houses, which we shall be glad to send on request.

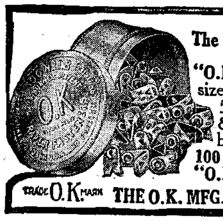
Federal Motor Truck Co., 108 Leavitt Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Light as down on tender shoulders

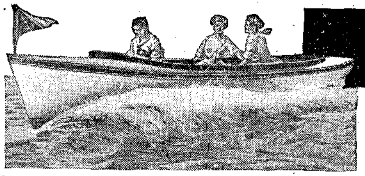
"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.



The "WASHBURNE" Paper Fastener of "O.K." fame. Brass, 3 sizes, in brass boxes of 50 & 100. *Your Stationer*, 10 & 20¢. Send 10¢ for sample box of 50. Yearly Sale Over 100 Million. Booklet of our 3 "O.K." office necessities Free.

TRADE O.K. MARK THE O.K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.



Magnificent Steel Launch $96

Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18-20-23 and 27 ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled steel, lock-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. Free Catalog. Steel Rowboats, $20. (83)

MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1334 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

A Tooth Brush composed of thirty-four perfect little brushes—each made like the famous RUBBERSET Shaving Brush.

The bristles of each tuft are gripped in a cone of solid vulcanized rubber. Each tuft is a perfect RUBBERSET brush in miniature—not a single bristle can be pulled out of its solid base.

The bristle tufts are inserted in cone-shaped holes in a plate—and *they can't be pulled through these holes with a pair of pliers.*

Over this plate is moulded the top of the brush and you have a tooth brush whose bristle-base is water-tight, and impervious to all use and misuse. You have the

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
THE SAFETY TOOTH BRUSH

The RUBBERSET Tooth Brush is made in all styles and sizes—plain, curved and serrated brushing surfaces for men, women and children.

NOW 25¢ & 35¢

Each brush in individual, sanitary package. The price is 25c and 35c—the same as you pay for the ordinary tooth brush. Ask for, insist on, and GET!—R-U-B-B-E-R-S-E-T.

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R. & C. H. T. Co., Props.
Factories and Laboratories NEWARK, N. J.

French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

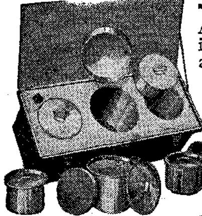
Language-Phone Method
combined with
Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

You can now use your own Disc or Cylinder talking machine to acquire a foreign language. Send for Particulars and Booklet.

The Language-Phone Method
902 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.

YOU CAN SLEEP after sunrise, on your sleeping porch or camping, if you wear a B. K. B. It fits comfortably over the eyes, will not fall off, and induces as well as prolongs sleep. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.
NIGHT MFG. CO., 3 Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

Rapid Fireless Cooker **Get My 1914 Special Price Offer**

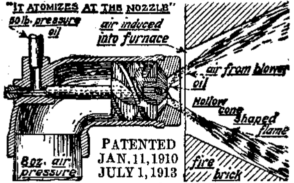


A big saving in food bills, fuel, work—and food tastes better.

30 Days Free Trial

Complete outfit aluminum utensils free. Covers and cooking compartments lined with pure aluminum. Dust-proof, odorless. Write for Free Book and direct-from-factory prices.
Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 50, Detroit, Mich.

An APPEAL to FAIR minded BUSINESS men.



Neither you nor I desire to enter into PATENT LITIGATION involving a useless WASTE of MONEY with opportunities for CORRUPTION and an interference with PROGRESS. And yet—some of you are using oil burners constructed as shown above, others are steaming bakers' ovens with like devices and some are using humidifiers copied from the illustration in Patent 1,066,161. Purchasing, with protection guarantee, from others, who are subsidized to supply the market, is not fair play and may prove costly later on.
H. B. STILZ, 1938 N. Marvine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The cost is less than one good tire—increased tire mileage will soon pay for the

Engine Driven KELLOGG Air Pump

ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX CYLINDER MODELS
Complete with Attachments Ready to Install

You want it on your old car. Be sure that your dealer gets it on your new car. It is the pump of five years' leadership.

Write us name and model of car and we will give you full particulars.

KELLOGG MFG. CO., 100 CIRCLE ST. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Distributing stations and dealers in all leading centers.
We also make Air-Starter Units for Autos and Motor Boats.

digested all her points, and had become converted to her views.

Once I was an involuntary match-maker. Some years ago, during my first mission in Washington, I was invited to attend the wedding of the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When I entered the breakfast-room, I saw the bridesmaids and a number of young men. Going up to one of the bridesmaids whom I had previously met, and who was the daughter of a Senator, I asked her when it would be her turn to become a bride. She modestly said that she did not know, as she had not yet had an offer. Turning to the group of young men who were in the room, I jocularly remarked to one of them: "This is a beautiful lady; would you not like to marry her?" He replied, "I should be most delighted to." Then I said to this young lady, "Will you accept his offer?" She seemed slightly embarrassed and said something to the effect that as she did not know the gentleman she could not give a definite answer. After a few days I met the young lady at an "At Home" party when she scolded me for being so blunt with her before the young men. I told her I was actuated by the best of motives, and a few months later I received an invitation from the young lady's parents inviting me to be present at their daughter's marriage. I thought I would go and find out whether the bridegroom was the young man whom I had introduced to the young lady, and as soon as I entered the house, the mother of the bride, to my agreeable surprize, informed me that it was I who had first brought the young couple together, and both the bride and the bridegroom heartily thanked me for my good offices.

Having dared to express his mind upon so dangerous a subject as Woman, Mr. Wu hesitates not an instant to confide his opinion of the clothes they wear. One can not but shudder at the catastrophe that would befall the Mode and Millinery Trust were Americans to take the advice here given. He writes:

To wear jewels, necklaces of brilliants, precious stones and pearls, or ribbons with brilliants round the hair is a pleasing custom and a pretty sight. But to see a lady wearing a long gown trailing on the ground does not impress me as being elegant, tho I understand the ladies in Europe and America think otherwise. It would almost seem as if their conceptions of beauty depended on the length of their skirts. In a ballroom one sometimes finds it very difficult not to tread on the ladies' skirts, and on ceremonial occasions each lady has two boys to hold up the train of her dress. It is impossible to teach an Oriental to appreciate this sort of thing. Certainly skirts which are not made either for utility or comfort, and which fashion changes, add nothing to the wearer's beauty; especially does this remark apply to the "hobble-skirt" with its impediment to free movement of the legs. The ungainly "hobble-skirt" compels the wearer to walk carefully and with short steps, and when she dances she has to lift up her dress. Now the latest fashion seems to be the "slashed skirt," which, however, has the advantage of keeping the lower hem of the skirt clean. Doubtless this in turn will give place to other novelties.

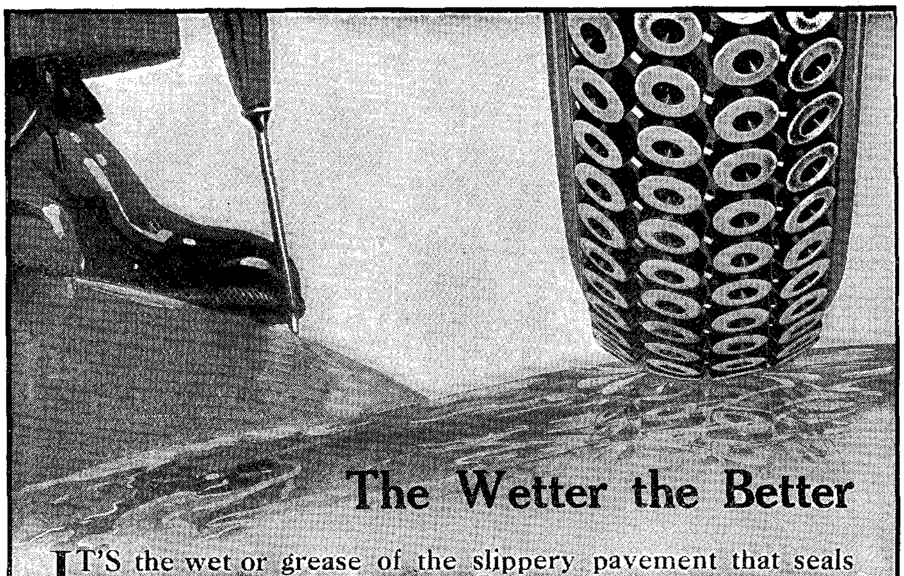
It is a grievous thing, this instability of fashion, and one that would never be found in the beloved "Middle Kingdom," but still he is able, after a little thought, to bring philosophy to his aid. Beauty, he avers, is only a matter of education, after all, and once one is accustomed to a thing one fails longer to see anything quaint or queer in it. Indeed, some things that shocked and grieved Mr. Wu very much at first became pleasant to him later on. As, for example:

> When I first went abroad and saw young girls going about the streets with their hair falling loose over their shoulders, I was a little shocked. I thought how careless their parents must be to allow their girls to go out in that untidy state. Later, finding that it was the fashion, I changed my mind, until by degrees I came to think that it looked quite nice; thus do conventionality and custom change one's opinions. But it should be remembered that no custom or conventionality which sanctions the distorting of nature, or which interferes with the free exercise of any member of the body, can ever be called beautiful. It has always been a wonder to me that American and European ladies who are by no means slow to help forward any movement for reform have taken no active steps to improve the uncouth and injurious style of their own clothes. How can they expect to be granted the privileges of men until they show their superiority by freeing themselves from the enthralment of the conventionalities of fashion?

But not even man escapes wholly from the general censure on American dress. Just as Mr. Wu gracefully avoids the fact of the deformity but recently practised on the feet of Chinese women, so he dodges the possible conclusion that dress in Western civilization follows the dictates of necessity and is adapted to that civilization. He says:

> Men's dress is by no means superior to the women's. It is so tight that it causes the wearer to suffer from the heat much more than is necessary, and I am certain that many cases of sunstroke have been chiefly due to tight clothing. I must admire the courage of Dr. Mary Walker, an American lady, who has adopted man's costume, but I wonder that, with her singular independence and ingenuity, she has not introduced a better form of dress, instead of slavishly adopting the garb of men. I speak from experience. When I was a law student in England, in deference to the opinion of my English friends I discarded Chinese clothes in favor of the European dress, but I soon found it very uncomfortable. In the winter it was not warm enough, but in summer it was too warm because it was so tight. Then I had trouble with the shoes. They gave me the most distressing corns.

(*Continued on page* 1151)



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IT'S the wet or grease of the slippery pavement that seals the strong, elastic Vacuum Cups and forms the never-slipping suction grip.

On the slippery slant to the curb—in a hundred close situations where a skid means collision—there's *positive safety* in

PENNSYLVANIA
Oilproof
VACUUM CUP TIRES

Guaranteed not to skid on wet or greasy pavements, else returnable at full purchase price after reasonable trial period.

The same massive cups that hold the slippery surface and thrust deep to good traction on soft roads, also give the greatest *extra* wear of any tread. 4,500 actual miles guaranteed, with average service always nearer twice that distance.

And then—the absolutely oilproof quality—the greatest tire saver known—does away with the only disadvantage of traveling oiled roads.

For complete safety and maximum service equip with V. C. Tires—dealers everywhere

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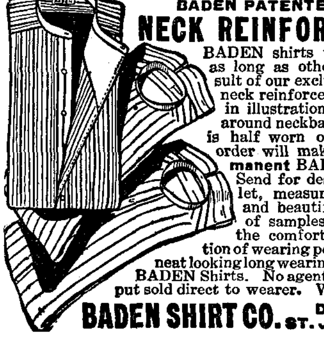
An Independent Company with an independent selling policy

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



3 Baden Long-Wear Made-to-Measure SHIRTS $5

Why pay $2 to $3 for a ready-made misfit "store" shirt when you can get **three** guaranteed, high-quality BADEN made-to-measure shirts for only $5—every piece cut and fitted to your **individual measurements**—guaranteed to **completely** satisfy or money refunded.

BADEN PATENTED
NECK REINFORCEMENT

BADEN shirts wear twice as as long as other shirts as result of our exclusive, patented neck reinforcement as shown in illustration—no holes all around neckband before shirt is half worn out. One test order will make **you a permanent** BADEN customer. Send for descriptive booklet, measurement blank and beautiful assortment of samples free. Know the comfort and satisfaction of wearing perfectly fitting, neat looking long wearing custom-made BADEN Shirts. No agents. Entire output sold direct to wearer. Write us today.

BADEN SHIRT CO. Dept. 122 ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
Dept. C Boston, Mass.

EASY-TO-RUN TYPEWRITER $18 in U.S.A.

Why tire yourself writing letters, orders, etc., by hand when for $18 you can have the Bennett Portable Typewriter in your home and write three times as fast with no effort? Prevents mistakes. Makes copies of everything. Does work of higher priced machines—low price because simple. Weighs 4½ lbs. Carrying case free. Thousands of farmers using Bennetts daily. The Bennett is guaranteed 1 yr.; sold on money-back-unless-satisfied guarantee.

Agents Wanted

Write for catalogue and agents' proposition.

CHAS. D. BENNETT CO., 407 Cedar Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HAVE YOU LABOR TROUBLES?

They can't be settled by twiddling thumbs or acting upon prejudice — but they *must* be settled.

Strikes and labor agitations present *conditions* that affect all our activities, economic, social, political and religious.

Our systematic country-wide study of conditions develops so much of vital importance on this subject that *we have decided to offer a*

Special Confidential Service

dealing with facts and giving Mr. Babson's deductions and opinions.

One Big Feature

will be an impartial review and analysis of labor conditions everywhere, from the viewpoint of employer and employee, pointing out the shortcomings of either side and presenting the broad-minded, intelligent plan for working out this tremendous problem.

This experiment is radical—it will go to the heart of the question. It will deal with facts and actual conditions, not theories. We expect criticism. We invite inquiries, and a sample report of the Babson Labor and Social Service will be sent to you free. You should write for it now.

Address Dept. G-31 of the

Babson Statistical Organization

Economic Offices, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

6 and 7 % Sure When you purchase from us a mortgage on **Improved Georgia City or Farm Property,** you take as little chance as is humanly possible. You receive from 6% to 7% and you can be sure of receiving it regularly. Your principal is amply protected. Let us send you our list of **Loans** and some very interesting and reliable literature. Our advertising has appeared in Literary Digest for two years. **Sessions Loan & Trust Co., Dept. A, Marietta, Ga.**

6% GEORGIA FARM LOANS

Original First Mortgage Loans on finest farm lands of South. Title and contract guaranteed by us. Eastern references.

SOUTHERN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Valdosta, Ga.

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can *recommend after the most thorough* personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

Check Up Your Bonds

Is your record of Income Tax deductions and exemptions in a concise and convenient form?

You should secure a copy of our

INCOME TAX RECORD

(Sent free upon request)

This handy booklet will enable you to keep an accurate record of your income and expenses, and a complete analysis of the items you can deduct from your returns.

Write us today for it.

Please specify Booklet L.D.R.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.

111 Broadway **New York**

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

RAILWAY OPERATING COSTS

IN all the arguments for giving permission to the Eastern railroads to raise their rates for carrying freight, insistence is laid on the heavy increase in late years in operating expenses. One of the exhibits recently presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that, on Eastern roads, these expenses, as a result of increases made in wages in the past three years, amounted to $50,964,886, a sum that approximately would be offset if the roads were permitted to make a 5 per cent. increase in their freight-rates.

In this exhibit it appeared that the Pennsylvania lines alone are paying their employees a total of $18,000,000 more than they paid three years ago; that the New York Central is paying $9,386,000 more; the Baltimore & Ohio, $4,069,000 more, and the New Haven, $2,461,000 more. The cost of the "extra-crew laws" that have been enacted in eight States alone means to the roads additional expenses of $4,266,300. A table showing the increases made in wages and in gross earnings on Eastern roads was printed recently in *The Journal of Commerce.* Altho it does not include returns for all the Eastern railroads, it is fairly complete, since it represents 86 per cent. of the roads:

STATEMENT OF INCREASES IN WAGES DUE TO CHANGES IN RATES OF PAY—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

Railroad	*Increase in Wages* 1913 *over* 1910	*Aggregate Wages* 1913	*Gross Earnings* 1913	*Miles of First Main Track Operated*
Ann Arbor	$17,025	$996,216	$2,282,990	300.90
B. & O., including B. & O. S. W.	4,069,014	49,017,611	103,329,992	4,456.33
Bessemer & Lake Erie	625,840	2,990,253	9,012,362	212.54
Boston & Maine	2,509,661	24,141,219	49,241,947	2,301.90
Buffalo & Susq. Railroad & Railway	138,698	1,083,684	2,482,841	343.65
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	568,368	4,873,168	10,972,827	576.16
Central New England	172,701	1,269,727	3,714,340	276.93
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,115,412	14,677,779	35,635,904	2,337.70
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	240,541	2,765,733	6,985,944	616.60
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	507,522	5,057,707	10,071,296	1,014.60
Dayton & Union	7,793	52,179	143,736	47.00
Delaware & Hudson Company	1,163,281	9,550,833	24,071,869	853.61
Dela., Lack. & West	2,291,024	16,688,527	44,746,896	1,081.79
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	69,401	953,956	1,673,286	441.29
Erie Railroad	1,610,531	29,379,252	67,326,281	2,563.94
Hocking Valley	296,511	3,134,744	7,817,643	351.50
Kanawha & Michigan	389,385	1,300,033	3,303,917	176.60
Maine Central	612,477	5,656,686	11,740,490	1,253.62
New York Central Lines	9,386,820	119,899,080	269,385,511	10,837.32
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	2,461,604	28,151,432	70,215,979	2,112.55
Norfolk & Western	937,307	19,092,319	43,923,647	2,034.78
Pennsylvania—East and West	18,088,673	189,550,413	384,127,191	11,342.76
Pere Marquette	546,756	8,595,829	18,007,716	2,330.17
Rutland	175,029	1,603,313	3,706,981	468.11
Toledo, St. L. & West	145,064	1,821,341	4,335,166	450.58
Wabash-Pitts. Terminal	39,866	586,953	814,318	67.06
West Side Belt	9,246	90,088	547,679	22.46
Wabash	997,607	14,278,877	31,932,455	2,514.60
Western Maryland	347,441	3,667,962	7,638,937	543.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie	422,269	3,841,778	7,863,676	511.44
Total of railroads furnishing information	$50,964,886	$564,768,707	$1,237,053,830	52,441.79

THE CREDIT OF NEW YORK CITY

The recent sale of bonds by New York City indicates what *The Wall Street Journal* calls "a change for the better." Taxpayers, in fact, are now promised a profit because of "the reformation effected in recent years in city government." Not in ten previous years had the city's credit shown any signs of improvement. Regardless of money-market conditions, or of yields from other bonds, New York City bonds "constantly showed a higher yield and brought a lower price." In the three years—1910, 1911, and 1912—the average yield on other new bonds, including municipals, railroads, industrials, and public utilities, "actually declined," but in each of those years New York City paid advances over previous high records for any new capital it sought. A table is presented, showing the yearly average yields of new bonds sold by New York City, the yearly average yields of capital invested in other standard bonds, and the percentage of the annual increase in New York's gross funded debt as follows:

Year	*Yield of City Bond Sales*	*Average Price of Capital*	*Increase in City Debt*
1914...	4.18%	4.59%	......
1913...	4.49	5.10	7.25%
1912...	4.21	4.85	8.18
1911...	4.20	4.89	9.70
1910...	4.14	5.00	7.45
1909...	3.97	5.03	10.13
1908...	3.89	4.15	10.02
1907...	3.98	4.53	10.39
1906...	3.65	4.33	10.80
1905...	3.47	4.04	7.43
1904...	3.40	3.93	15.77
1903...	3.31	3.30	9.96
1902...	3.19	4.08	5.41

In its comments on this table, the same paper remarks that "honesty is the best policy, and most of all in municipal government." The chief reason for improvement in New York's credit is declared to be the triumph of the reform or fusion element in politics:

"In the municipal election of 1909 the reform or fusion element gained a large majority of votes in the Board of Estimate, and in the recent election it came also into control of the Mayor's office. During the five years preceding the reform victory of 1909 the yearly average increase in the city debt was 10.75 per cent.; during the four years since then it was but 8.15 per cent.; and last year it was only 7.25 per cent. The effect of reckless financing was of course felt, but since 1909 time enough has elapsed for the city's credit to improve under better management.

"For the first time since Greater New York was established, the price of capital to the municipality has shown a substantial decline. Within the period cited there were five years when the price of capital to other municipalities and corporations fell, but in only one of these, 1908, did the price to New York City fall at all, and then the decline was only 0.09 point against a general average of 0.38."

THE GROSS DEBTS AND PER CAPITA DEBTS OF THE AMERICAN STATES

From a compilation printed in *The Wall Street Journal*, it appears that New York among the States now has the largest gross debt, and that Massachusetts has the largest debt per capita. In 1912, Massachusetts had the largest gross debt, but New York since then has sold $50,000,000 of bonds, which makes her gross debt greater than that of Massachusetts.

In the matter of debt per capita, Massachusetts still has first place. It is pointed out, however, that in Massachusetts bonds have been issued for the improvement of the metropolitan district which is made up of 41 cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston. The responsibility for the debts created by these bonds issued by the State has as a matter of fact been assumed by the metropolitan district, which pays the interest and principal as it matures. Making allowance for this indirect debt, the net debt per capita in Massachusetts in 1912 was only $1.49 instead of $22.78. New York's net debt per capita in 1912 was $9.06. Pennsylvania alone among the States has no debt.

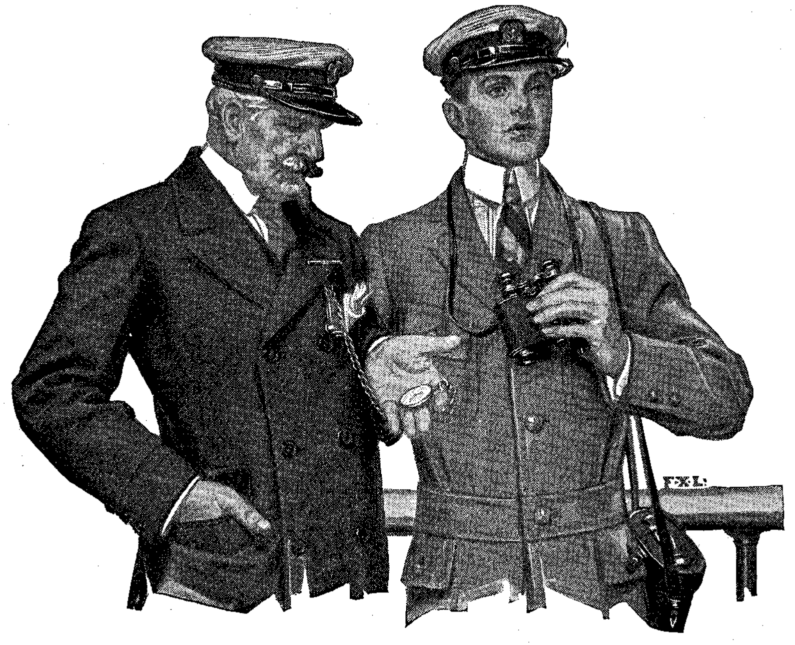
Following is a table made up from the census bureau's report in which will be found the aggregate gross debt of each State in 1912, and the debt per capita (less sinking-fund assets) for 1912, 1890, and 1880:

	1912		1890	1880
	Gross Debt Aggregate	*Net Debt Per Cap.*	*Net Debt Per Cap.*	*Net Debt Per Cap.*
Alabama	$13,132,000	$5.95	$8.22	$9.80
Arizona	3,534,000	13.02	8.38	*
Arkansas	1,251,000	.76	4.82	8.46
California	6,332,000	2.20	2.11	3.62
Colorado	3,174,000	3.70	3.98	.75
Connecticut	7,110,000	6.12	6.64	7.98
Delaware	827,000	3.70	4.02	6.18
Florida	619,000	.77	2.88	4.36
Georgia	6,544,000	2.50	*	*
Idaho	2,461,000	5.92	2.45	2.54
Illinois	2,273,000	.39	.47	.47
Indiana	1,351,000	.49	3.90	2.53
Iowa	77,000	.03	.14	.34
Kansas	270,000	.17	.74	1.00
Kentucky	4,452,000	1.90	.98	.66
Louisiana	13,686,000	7.97	13.52	24.94
Maine	1,255,000	1.67	5.51	8.49
Maryland	13,036,000	5.56	7.24	11.89
Massachusetts	117,803,000	22.78	4.37	11.66
Michigan	7,089,000	2.41	2.55	1.99
Minnesota	1,345,000	.63	1.85	6.94
Mississippi	4,461,000	2.41	*	2.94
Missouri	4,776,000	1.40	4.38	9.00
Montana	1,748,000	3.73	.78	1.79
Nebraska	374,000	.31	.24	.97
Nevada	671,000	6.70	11.35	6.03
New Hampshire	2,121,000	4.50	6.78	10.48
New Jersey	642,000	.24	*	.57
New Mexico	1,218,000	3.41	5.42	*
New York	111,580,000	9.06	.30	1.51
North Carolina	8,058,000	3.36	*	11.02
North Dakota	937,000	1.29	3.73	*
Ohio	5,300,000	1.05	2.73	3.13
Oklahoma	7,245,000	3.91	.06	*
Oregon	31,000	.04	.01	2.93
Pennsylvania	......	....	.80	*
Rhode Island	5,800,000	9.02	1.10	6.15
South Carolina	7,112,000	3.98	6.35	7.51
South Dakota	370,000	.58	2.50	*
Tennessee	14,324,000	6.45	11.13	19.97
Texas	4,656,000	1.14	1.89	3.55
Utah	1,430,000	3.62	2.13	.06
Vermont	570,000	1.58	1.56	.45
Virginia	24,655,000	10.46	....	21.66
Washington	1,556,000	1.21	1.60	*
West Virginia	......	....	*	.21
Wisconsin	2,251,000	.93	1.31	1.87
Wyoming	122,000	.77	5.10	.82
Total gross debt	409,630,000	3.52	*	5.48

* Not g

It is explained in *The Wall Street Journal* that while no debt is shown in this table for West Virginia, it should be noted that "in settlement of the Virginia debt one-third was set apart as the share belonging to West Virginia; but the latter refused

(*Continued on page* 1149)



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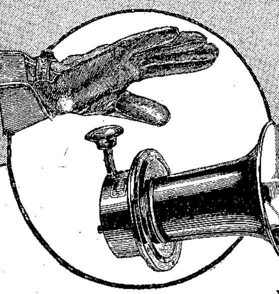

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This lens renders the most powerful headlight NON-BLINDING and at no sacrifice of lighting efficiency.

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Makes a perfect headlight. It illuminates the roadway clearly in front of the car, yet does not throw a blinding glare into the eyes of motorists or pedestrians. This is produced by a front glass of pronounced curvature, frosted over its entire surface with the exception of a clear space slightly below the center about 3 x 5 inches. Through this oval area a beam of light is projected, forward and downward, which is concentrated on the road, instead of the wide, blinding glare obtained from the old-style flat glasses.

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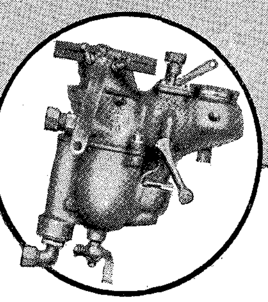

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1147)

to assume the same, and that then, in March, 1911, the Supreme Court of the United States held the State liable for the principal debt of $7,182,507, or 23.5 per cent., and left the question of interest for adjustment between the parties."

Twelve of the 48 States show an increase in net debt per capita since 1880. The result for all the States, however, "has been a decrease in the per capita debt from $5.48 to $3.52, or over 35 per cent."

THE COST OF RAILROAD VALUATIONS

W. J. Wilgus, the well-known civil engineer, who for some years was chief engineer of construction for the New York Central Railroad, recently presented figures to show what it would cost to reproduce the Lehigh Valley Railroad; a sum far larger than the road is now capitalized for was arrived at. His figures were the result of an examination and calculation made by him with a force of one hundred men employed for fourteen months. The work of these men cost the road $126,000. He figured out that it cost about one hundred dollars a mile to have this physical valuation made. Applying this unit to the railroads of the whole country, it is found that expert valuations would cost for all the roads about $25,000,000. In addition to that sum there would be an "indetermined but much larger sum" for preparing maps, reports, etc., required by the Interstate Commerce Commission, all of which would have to be paid for out of railroad earnings. Mr. Wilgus has been interviewed for *The Journal of Commerce* as to his work with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He said:

> "The work was thorough. First, I surrounded myself with a corps of experts in all branches of railroad construction and, with their assistance, laid out a hypothetical railroad which was in every respect like the Lehigh Valley. In other words, we laid out a replica on paper. We took into consideration, of course, appreciation and depreciation. For instance, ballast becomes more valuable the longer it lies, and that had to be considered, as well as all the more obvious changes in valuation.
>
> "Having these figures, we took the actual railroad, divided it into seven divisions, and placed a construction engineer in charge of the valuation of each division. These seven division engineers did not know anything about our hypothetical figures, and that gave us a system of double-checking. Where figures did not coincide, we knew it was necessary to make a revaluation."

The valuation of railroads is still going on elsewhere in the country. Mr. Prouty, the former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, has a large force of men at work under him on the Norfolk & Western, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Kansas City and Southern roads.

WHEN WILL THE RAILROADS BUY EQUIPMENT?

The deficit of over $6,000,000 in the showing of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending March 31 this year is the largest shown since 1912, when for a quarter a deficit slightly greater was shown. For some weeks the mills in Pittsburg have been operating at only 65 per cent. of capacity. A deficit even larger than the one reported had in some financial quarters been predicted. Since March 31, however, it is believed that some improvement has taken place in the outlook.

The Iron Age has reason to feel that "buying must be close at hand." A writer in the New York *Evening Post* believes that any such buying "must come from the railroads." For some time the railroads are believed to have been practically out of the market. When they would reenter it has been a pressing question in the steel trade. In normal times, railroads "use something like 60 per cent. of the country's output of finished steel products," but these times are not normal. Steel-mills in normal times begin in the spring of the year to deliver rails and other material for outdoor railway work. This year these Spring deliveries are not being made; on the contrary, the railroads are making "drastic reductions in their payrolls and cutting down their passenger-train service." Since January 1 four of the Eastern railroads—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, and Erie—discontinued no fewer than 390 trains, all of which means "just so much less wear and tear on the road-bed and equipment," and hence so much decline in future purchases.

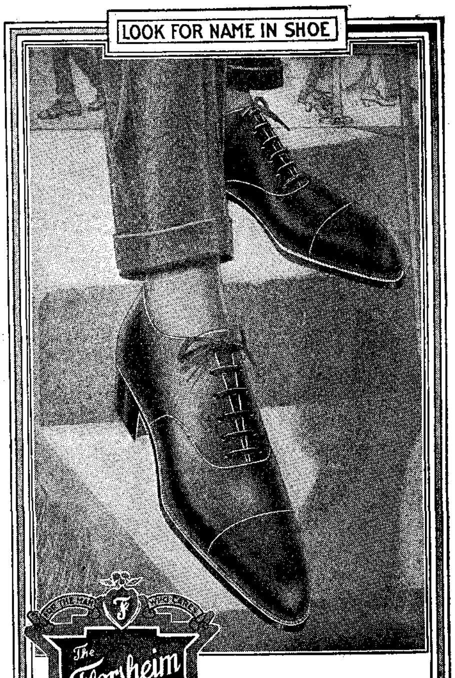
The Evening Post declares that, "contrary to prevailing opinion, the railroads are not in need of new equipment." Last year they bought a total of 207,684 freight-cars, 3,296 passenger-cars, and 5,332 locomotives. These amounts "were well above the average for the past ten years," as shown in the following summary:

	New Mileage	*Freight-Cars*	*Pass.-Cars*	*Loco.*
1913.......	3,021	207,684	3,296	5,332
1912.......	2,997	152,429	3,060	4,915
1911.......	3,066	92,161	4,246	3,530
1910.......	4,122	180,945	4,412	4,755
1909.......	3,748	93,570	2,849	2,887
1908.......	3,214	76,555	1,716	2,342
1907.......	5,212	284,188	5,457	7,362
1906.......	5,623	240,503	3,167	6,952
1905.......	4,388	165,155	2,551	5,491
1904.......	4,832	60,806	2,144	3,441

From this summary it appears that the railroads last year "bought more new freight-cars than in any year since 1907," and more locomotives than in any twelve months since 1906, while the addition to passenger-cars was "larger than the average for the past decade." Inasmuch as gross earnings continue to show decreases, and reports are published of 212,869 freight-cars lying idle on side tracks, "it is plain that the railroads are not in need of new equipment." The writer also contends that the physical condition of the old equipment "has not been neglected." This is evident from "the money that has been appropriated during the past eighteen months for maintenance:

> "During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the railroads established a new high record for maintenance of equipment, spending $501,671,000, compared with $439,997,000 for 1912. On a per-mile basis the figures were $2,262, compared with only $2,003 for 1912. For upkeep of road-bed the railroads adopted a new high record at $1,836 per mile, against $1,600 for 1912. For the six months ended December 3 last, the figures were even higher, $967 per mile being spent for upkeep of roadbed and $1,209 per mile for maintenance of equipment.
>
> "While the railroads are in anything but a run-down condition physically, every large system has important improvement and development plans which are being

LOOK FOR NAME IN SHOE



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held up. Those plans which would furnish the steel-mills and many other lines of trade with an enormous volume of business will be held in abeyance until net earnings, as well as gross, again begin to show increases."

It is pertinent to add here that the report of the Steel Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1914, shows total net earnings of $17,994,381, whereas for the quarter ended March 31, 1913, they were $34,426,801, a condition which again gives point to Mr. Carnegie's familiar remark that the steel business is "sometimes a prince and sometimes a pauper."

A TALE OF TWO ROADS

An interesting comparison has been made by the St. Louis *Republic* of the respective fortunes of the Louisville & Nashville and Missouri Pacific roads, whose present conditions offer the widest kind of a contrast. Both roads are declared to have many points in common. They are both interior systems, both north and south lines, both have outlets on the Gulf, and they have somewhere near the same mileage—Louisville & Nashville, 8,000 miles; Missouri Pacific, 9,600 miles. As to the causes of the present great difference in their financial standing and earning power the writer says:

"Between the years 1880 and 1900 the Missouri Pacific was the more profitable property. It averaged a little over 3 per cent. annually for this period, while the Louisville & Nashville averaged a little less than 2. In the three years 1902, 1903, 1904 both roads paid 5 per cent During the next three years Missouri Pacific continued to pay 5, while Louisville & Nashville went to 6. In 1908 Missouri Pacific cut its 5 per cent. dividend in two and paid it in stock. It has not paid a cent to the stockholders since. The next two seasons of 1908–9 were years of recovery from the 1907 panic, but Louisville & Nashville paid 5½ per cent. each year. For the past four years it has paid 7 per cent. annually. To put it in another way: In the last six years Missouri Pacific stockholders have received not one cent, while Louisville & Nashville stockholders have received dividends aggregating 53 per cent. of the face of their stock.

"What is the explanation? It lies in the fact that while the Louisville & Nashville has paid its bills, Missouri Pacific has plunged headlong into debt. With gross earnings on the Missouri Pacific less than 2 per cent. greater than on the Louisville & Nashville in 1913, interest payments were nearly $8,000,000 greater—about two and one-fifth times as much.....

"The difficulty has not been with the operating officials of the Missouri Pacific. Charles S. Clark, executive vice-president, was a capable and conscientious executive. Benjamin F. Bush, the present president, has made a fight against adverse conditions that has commanded the admiration of all who have watched it. The trouble lies further back. It lies in a financial management so incompetent, so frivolous, so helpless in the face of the greatest of opportunities and the gravest of responsibilities that while the territory it served has steadily grown in wealth Missouri Pacific securities have as steadily declined.

"What is the difference between the Louisville & Nashville and the Missouri Pacific? The difference between Milton H. Smith and the Goulds."

The stock of Louisville & Nashville on April 29, this year, sold for 133, Missouri Pacific on the same day sold for 15½.

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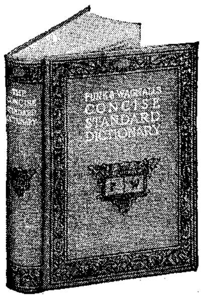

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1145)

I can not understand why Americans, who are correct and cautious about most things, are so careless of their own personal comfort in the matter of clothing. Is anything more important than that which concerns their health and comfort? Why should they continue wearing clothes which retard their movements, and which are so inconvenient that they expose the wearers to constant risk and danger? How can they consistently call themselves independent while they servilely follow the mandates of the dressmakers who periodically make money by inventing new fashions necessitating new clothes? Brave Americans, wake up! Assert your freedom!

BIG LEAGUE SUPERSTITIONS

IN an amusing article in the April *St. Nicholas*, Billy Evans, the American League umpire, removes his mask and "wind-shield" and steps before the grandstand to tell us of some of the superstitions of baseball artists, and of freak plays that have been put over in recent games. He calls our attention to Doc White, who would never think of trusting himself to pitch a game unless the last ball pitched to his catcher in warming-up practise had been a curve. Larry Lajoie is pointed out, just as he steps to the plate and draws that line with his bat in the dust that keeps bad luck out of the box for one inning at least. There are others, too, even to Sam Crawford, of the Tigers, who insists in turning out with his own hands every bat he uses. Nor are these superstitions confined to individuals alone. A whole team may play a hunch at times, as is told of the winners of last year's pennant:

The Athletics, a team made up mostly of college men, and supposed to possess more intelligence than the average ball team, were the actors in this little comedy of superstition. For years the Philadelphia club has stayed at the same hotel in New York, one very close to Forty-second Street. Naturally, all the hotels were crowded during the series. This particular hotel had arranged to take care of the players in its customary satisfactory style. It occurred to Manager Mack that perhaps it might be better to have the players stay at a hotel farther up-town during the series. He thought this would enable the team to be free from the noise and excitement in the down-town hotels. Arrangements for the change had been practically completed when the players heard of the proposed shift.

In five minutes, little groups of players could be seen in various parts of the hotel lobby engaged in earnest conversation. After a time, the various groups got together in one large conference which lasted several minutes. Then the meeting ended, and one of the players, a college graduate, made his way to Manager Mack. He called the latter aside, and address him in substance as follows:

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A TYPICAL summer day—a typical office scene—a round of smiles at the mingled *discomfort* and *discomfiture* of the man who hasn't found out that B. V. D. is "*the first aid*" to coolness. *You*, of course, have B. V. D. on or ready to put on. If not, march to the nearest store and *get it.*

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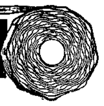

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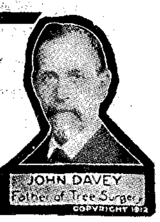

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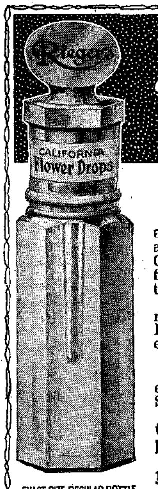

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"The boys understand that you intend changing hotels?"

"Only during the World's Series," answered Mack. "I thought they would like to get away from the noise and bustle."

"They have delegated me to request that no change be made in hotels during the series."

"Any particular reason for not wanting to change?" asked Mack, who failed to see a good reason for the request, because in many ways the hotel to which he intended to move far surpassed the team's headquarters at the time.

"Well, ball-players are superstitious, as you know," answered the player. "We have won several pennants, and always stayed at this hotel. When we beat the 'Giants' for the World's Series in 1911, we stayed at this hotel. And the boys would much prefer staying here during the present series. Most of them think a change in hotels would surely 'jinx' or hoodoo them."

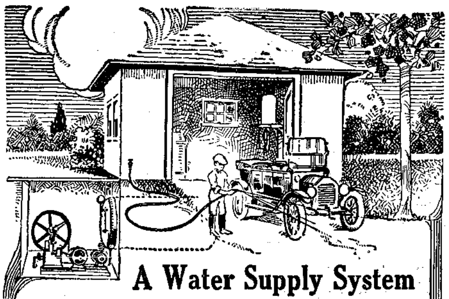
"That settles it," answered Mack, with a smile. "Right here, then, is where we will stay."

The player who had acted as a committee of one rejoined the others and made known the outcome of his conference. And then, to justify their superstition, the Athletics went out and beat the Giants four out of six games.

Occasionally one man's hoodoo-chaser is of advantage to the whole team, or, at least, the team insist that such is the case. In point is Eddie Collins's bat-scattering ceremony. When his team is behind and a few runs are needed in a hurry, Collins proceeds to "depolarize" the battery of war-clubs that the small boy in uniform has laboriously arranged in order in front of the bench. When no two of them lie parallel and the next man up has to spend five minutes or so looking for his own particular favorite, then Eddie feels that he can sit back and watch the score-board without fear of having his sensibilities outraged. How well this system worked on one occasion, in the Labor Day Philadelphia-Washington game last season, is explained:

The great Walter Johnson was pitching for Washington, and the game had gone into extra innings. In the first half of the tenth, Washington scored a run. With Johnson going at top speed, this run looked as big as a mountain. As the first Athletic player was retired in the last half of the tenth, many of the spectators began to file out of the grounds, in order to get an early start for home, as the park was taxed to capacity. By the time the second man was retired, one-fourth of the crowd was outside the park. The next batter was Eddie Murphy, the lead-off man. As Murphy started toward the plate, Collins proceeded to scatter the bats in all directions. Murphy swung at the first ball and missed. The second strike was called. With two strikes and no balls on the batter, it looked as if Collins's pet superstition had failed to work.

On the next ball pitched Murphy singled cleanly to left field. As the ball left Johnson's hand, practically the entire crowd rose to its feet, in order to be on its way. It had grown a trifle dark, and



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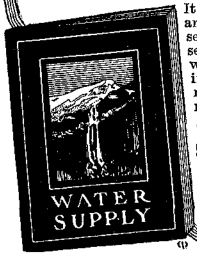

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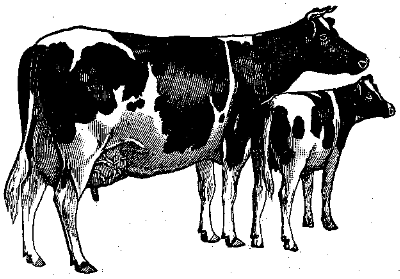

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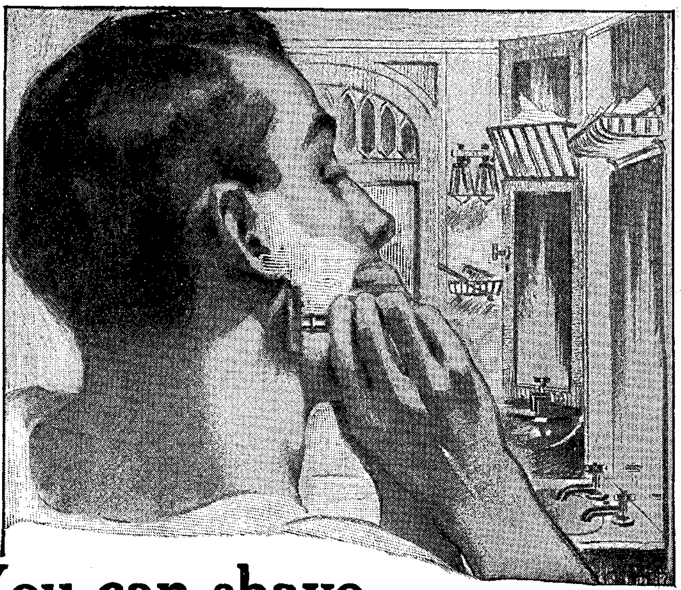
> Johnson's speed was so terrific that it did not seem possible for any one to hit the ball safely. Murphy's single caused a portion of the spectators to return to their seats. Then came "Rube" Oldring, who is always a dangerous man in the pinch, and a mighty good hitter at any stage of the game. Oldring had evidently made up his mind to strike at the first ball delivered. Also it was evident that he gave the hit-and-run sign to Murphy, for the latter was in action the moment Johnson started his delivery. The ball was a perfect strike; Oldring met it squarely, and it sailed on a line to left center, evaded Clyde Milan, and rolled to the bleachers. Murphy sprinted from first to the plate on the drive, and only the fastest kind of fielding on the part of Milan held Oldring at second. It was then up to Collins to deliver the hit that meant the winning of the game. With some difficulty he found his bat among the many he had scattered about in front of the bench. Stepping to the batter's box, he hit the second ball pitched to right field for a clean single, and Oldring, by a magnificent burst of speed and a beautiful head-first slide, managed to beat the almost perfect throw of Moeller to the plate. It was one of the greatest climaxes of a ball game that I have ever witnessed. I was umpiring at the plate that afternoon, and never saw Johnson have more "stuff." There did not appear to be a chance for the Athletics to win, with two out and two strikes on the batter, but three clean hits in quick succession changed an apparent defeat into a glorious victory. But, remember: by the players themselves the scattering of the bats was given as much credit for the rally as the hits of Murphy, Oldring, and Collins. And, incidentally, the four or five thousand who departed before the end of the game are still "kicking themselves" for not staying for the finish. "Never leave until the last man is out" is a pretty good rule to follow in baseball.

Evans gives several accounts of freak plays, most of them the result of a temporary aberration on the part of some one of the players. That dreadful magnetism that drags us, against our will, reason, judgment, and even the habits of a lifetime, into blunders, and from the first blunder into deeper and deeper ones, is known fully as well on the diamond as elsewhere. An example is given:

> Losing track of the number of men out, or the number of innings played, has been responsible for some of the freakiest plays imaginable. It would be utterly impossible to produce such plays unless some one slumbered on the job. To illustrate:
>
> Several years ago, two of the leading teams in the National League were engaged in a very important contest. With the beginning of the last half of the ninth, the visiting team enjoyed a two-run lead. It is customary among ball-players always to keep the ball that ends the game, provided their side is victorious. In the last half of the ninth in this particular game, the home team managed to fill the bases, with one down. For some reason, the right-fielder of the visiting club got the notion that two were out. When the batter sent a fly to right field, and that gentleman had



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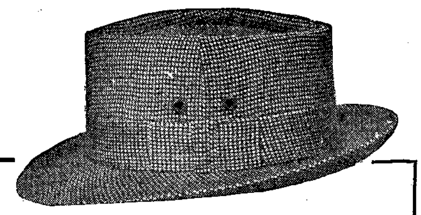

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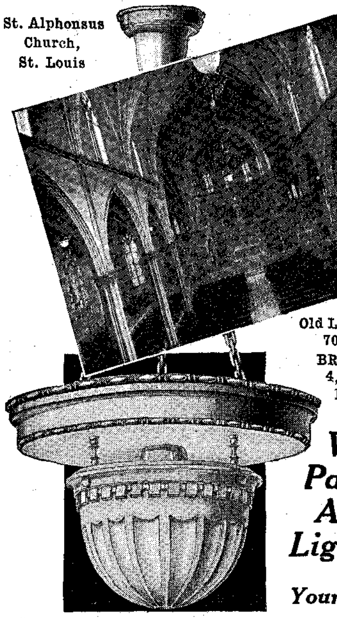
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made the catch, he hiked to the club-house at full speed, believing the game finished. As he made the catch and demonstrated his fleetness of foot in a dash for the club-house, the three base-runners made a dash for the plate, while the crowd yelled like mad. It was simply impossible for his teammates to attract the attention of the right-fielder and make him realize what a terrible "bone" he was pulling. Before he could be reached, the three runners had crossed the plate, and the home team had won the game. None of the home players made any attempt to get that ball, even tho they had won the game!

A MAN WHO PUTS THINGS THROUGH

SOMEBODY once got brief notoriety by saying that no man is worth more than $25,000 a year. Perhaps not, theoretically; but one concrete example of a man worth more than that is the case of Mr. Pope Yeatman, whose knowledge, experience, energy, enthusiasm, and hard work have resulted in a single instance in a promised net profit of $350,000,000 to those who employed him. Mr. Yeatman is a $100,000 man and more, simply because of his ability to "put things through," and it is due almost solely to this quality in him that he has had opportunities put in his way that have brought him in twenty years to the top of his profession. His first opportunity was his acquaintance with Mr. John Hays Hammond. In Mr. Edward Mott Woolley's entertaining account of Pope Yeatman in the April *McClure's*, an account is given of this acquaintanceship:

In 1893 John Hays Hammond, then coming into his best work as a mining engineer, had gone to South Africa as consulting engineer for Barnato Brothers in the gold fields. Back in his Yale days Mr. Hammond had known the Yeatman family in New Haven. Pope Yeatman was a boy then, but Mr. Hammond remembered him for his characteristic traits. The two had not met since; but one day down in Missouri, Yeatman got a cablegram from Hammond in Johannesburg, asking him to come there.

This was shortly after Mr. Yeatman's marriage. Africa was a long distance to take a bride, but inside of a week the young couple had started.

That Mr. Hammond had made no mistake in sending for Pope Yeatman to assist him in his work for the Guggenheims was proved later when the latter was appointed as Hammond's successor. His rise was rapid, but as the writer explains:

South-African affairs in those days were well calculated to develop character in men. Probably more distinguished engineers have come out of that country than from any other. Among the well-known mining engineers of to-day who were associated with Mr. Yeatman in Africa are Seeley W. Mudd, H. H. Webb, Gardner F. Williams,

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Hennen Jennings, Sidney J. Jennings, Alfred James, Thomas Haight Leggett, R. M. Catlin, Fred Hellman, and Joseph P. Gazzam. Wages were high in South Africa, and men like Yeatman received salaries, especially during the period following the war, ranging from $30,000 to $50,000 a year.

The reason Yeatman was chosen as Hammond's successor is told by a Guggenheim executive:

> Most big mining engineers are not only engineers, but, to a certain extent, mine promoters. They may be absolutely honest, but this intangible influence follows them. Yeatman was essentially an engineer.
>
> Then, the Guggenheims wanted a man who could put things through. Mere technical ability never yet made a great engineer. There is the same difference between engineers that there is between surgeons. It's a mental trait, and hard to define. The big surgeon diagnoses a case, takes the responsibility immediately, and performs the operation, perhaps in the middle of the night. Lesser surgeons confronting such a case hesitate and call in the big fellow. He is the man who puts the thing through.
>
> Yeatman had a reputation in Africa for technical skill and for shouldering responsibility and putting things through.

Two of the great things that Mr. Yeatman has put through are mentioned in detail in this article. One of them was a Chile copper proposition that had been held in reserve for nearly a hundred years because there seemed to be no man big enough to work it out. Even the Guggenheims declared that, after expert counsel, they judged the proposition unfeasible. "Send Yeatman down there," said an adviser, and Yeatman went. He found the difficulties all that had been represented, but in what others had called impossibility he saw opportunity. He reported favorably, and work was begun. It is estimated that the total cost will be in the neighborhood of $800,000,000; but this much in return is already in sight, and an added net profit of nearly 50 per cent. Many men can invest $1,000 and net 50 per cent., but it takes a big man, a hundred-thousand-dollar man, to invest hundreds of millions and wring even a moderate profit out of the investment. Because he could see over so-called insurmountable difficulties, Yeatman developed what is now the greatest copper property in the world. His second opportunity to convince his employers of what he was worth to them came with the accession by the Guggenheims of a rundown copper company in Nevada. Yeatman went out and tested the ground, laying plans for the working of this property. Mr. Woolley says:

> His plans for developing the copper lands around Ely called for an expenditure of some $10,000,000. This didn't alarm the

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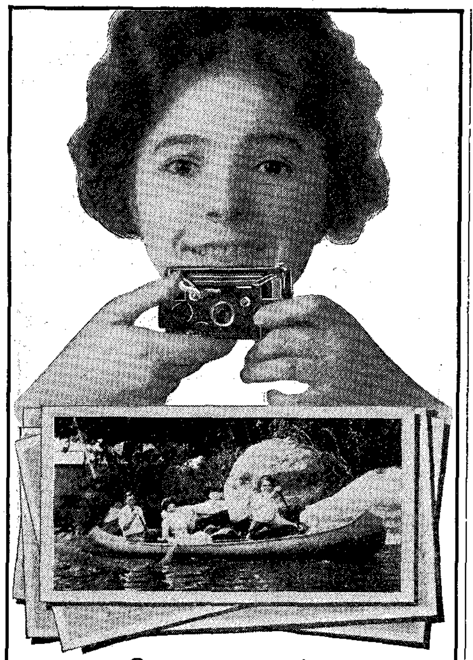

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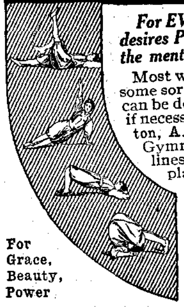

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Guggenheims. Here he was especially fortunate, for the average employee is limited to the narrow vision and timidity of his employer. There would be more hundred-thousand-dollar men if there were more employers with a big horizon. The Guggenheims have hundreds of men in their employ who draw salaries that would give the *ordinary* employer a congestive chill. . . . . . .

The ore deposits began about a hundred feet below the surface at Ely. To get rid of the overburden, Yeatman adopted a system of huge steam-shovels that ate out the earth in an amazing way. This waste was hauled off in cars and dumped; and then the steam-shovels began eating out the ore.

To-day these mines resemble the Culebra Cut at Panama. The benches, like a lot of terraces, wind hundreds of feet down into the earth, with railroad-tracks dipping into the pit.

The Guggenheims spent $10,000,000 or more on the Nevada plant; but this plant in 1912 earned a net profit of $3,281,919. Perhaps this answers the question: "Is any man worth a salary higher than $25,000 a year?"

Two accounts of Mr. Yeatman given by associates throw valuable side-lights on the type of work he does and the sort of a workman he is. One of these is from an executive of one of the Guggenheim corporations:

Yeatman attracts the best talent and gets the best out of his men because he is just to them. That is the secret of what has been called his knack for "organization." There isn't any mystery to it. They have the incentive.

"And then, Yeatman works," said an engineer in Nevada. "You will find him in the dirtiest places, looking like a laborer. A lot of dude engineers have office jobs, but they don't get a hundred thousand a year. Yeatman goes down into a mine or a pit and calls the turn on the fellows there. When he is in his office, he sends for foremen and others, and finds out what they know, or don't know.

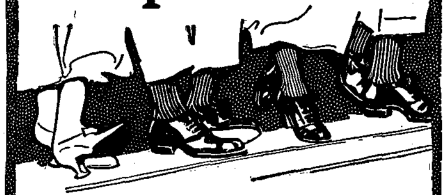
In the early days of Ely, when he had a shack for an office, I often saw him there at eleven or twelve o'clock Sunday night, among his blue-prints, and often he had some of us with him. When he wanted a change made in a plan, it had to be done right then, not later. That is Yeatman's way.

In traveling to and from New York he always took a stenographer. He dictated a steady stream all the way, with just a few scant hours off for sleep. When New York or Ely was reached, enough work was thus mapped out to keep the whole force on the jump. We all liked to jump for Yeatman, for he made every man feel that the whole works depended upon himself.

Down in Chile to-day, Yeatman works the same way. He makes all sorts of short-cuts in time. It was necessary to have some of his dictation translated into Spanish; but the delay annoyed him, so he found a man stenographer who could take the English dictation and write it in Spanish shorthand.

Yeatman's chief amusement is routing folk out of bed before daylight. His stenographers turn out at six o'clock and get busy on the cables before breakfast. He

Why do folks keep Corns?



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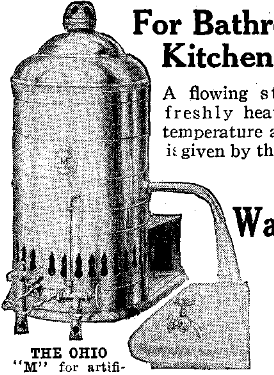

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has a memory like a "don't-forget" professor, and can tell you the name of pretty nearly every man he ever knew."

Also in the way of illumination of Mr. Yeatman's personality is the story of an old mining engineer in St. Louis who knew him in his early years:

> Some promoters employed him to examine a Mexican mine which they intended to sell. The financing of the proposition depended on Yeatman's report, but of course it was a foregone conclusion that this would be favorable. He was a young fellow and was being well paid. You know how those things are sometimes done.
>
> "Well, Yeatman came up to St. Louis with his report, and met the promoters in somebody's private office. The financiers smiled upon the young man patronizingly—until he began to talk. Oh, he was respectful, but he was "wickedly mathematical," as one of them observed afterward. Yeatman was always a rather mild-mannered man, but he had a brutal habit of dissecting a mining proposition so that there wasn't much left of the cadaver. And that Mexican mine wasn't any good!
>
> Well, sir, two of those promoters went home that day with splitting headaches, and a third took to drink. But Yeatman went up into Colorado to examine some other property, and is not disturbed over the ruined plans in St. Louis. And there you have a mental picture of him.
>
> Afterward this incident was duplicated on a very much bigger scale in Arizona, where Yeatman spoiled some things for quite a number of people.

"I have seen Mr. Yeatman more than once in conference with mine directors," said a New York engineer. "On one occasion a mine owner said to him, over a directors' table: 'Yeatman, you are feeding us some rather bitter pills.'

"Yeatman is a dignified, quiet man, with reserve force and a commanding physique. 'Gentlemen, I know it,' he answered; 'but at least you know what you are taking. If I fed you sugar-coated pills, they might fool you at first, but you'd have the colic later, just the same.'"

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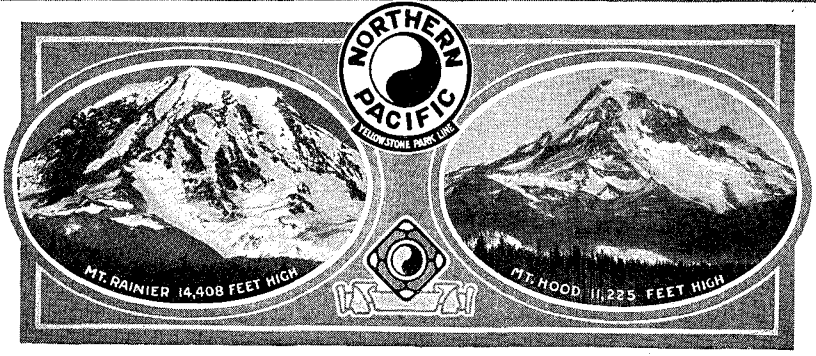

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On the Trail.—" Do you see that man going along with his head in the air, sniffing with his nose? "

" Yes; I know him."

" I suppose he believes in taking in the good, pure ozone? "

" No; he's hunting for a motor garage, I believe ! "—*Kansas City Star.*

A Double-Cross.—Irate Parent—" No, siree. You can't have her. I won't have a son-in-law who has no more brains than to want to marry a girl with no more sense than my daughter has shown in allowing you to think you could have her."—*Life.*

Foresight.—Aunt Rebecca—" Dat ol' man o' yohs am sho' a good provider."

Aunt Chloe—" He done shows his sense. He wants to keep me busy occupyin' dis here skillet as a utensil instid of a weepon."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Extraneous.—Retired M. F. H.—" And when we came to the seventeenth, just as I was going to drive, what should I see but an old dog-fox staring at me out of the hedge."

Sympathetic Friend—" Ye-s-s-s? "

Retired M. F. H.—" Now, don't you think that was a most remarkable thing? "

Sympathetic Friend—" Well, yes, I suppose it was; but then, you see, I don't know anything about golf."—*Punch.*

Still Climbing.—" Have you ever heard Jimkins relate about the time he got half-way up Mont Blanc with one of his little nephews and no guide? " asked one man of another.

" How long ago did he tell you about it? " was the evasive reply.

" Last March, when he'd just got home," said the first man.

" Well," said the other, " in eight months since then he has climbed the rest of the way, succored a fainting guide, and sustained a snow-storm on the summit, resuscitated two benumbed strangers on the way down, and guided the entire party to the foot, where a group of frantic relatives was waiting." — *Sacred Heart Review.*

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Hopeful.—FATHER—" I got a number of sealed proposals at my office to-day."

DAUGHTER—" Oh, pa, were any of them for me? "—*Baltimore American.*

Another !—ENTHUSIAST—" Don't the spectators tire you with the questions they ask? "

AVIATOR—" Yes. What else do you want to know? "—*Columbia Jester.*

Eye-Openers.—" In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, " Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Very Simple.—INTERESTED PARTY—" You say this boat can not upset? "

INVENTOR—" It's impossible. The tanks are filled with righting fluid."—*Buffalo Express.*

Lucky Dog!—" She calls her dog and her husband by the same pet name. It must cause frequent confusion."

" Not at all. She always speaks gently to the dog."—*Jugend.*

Found.—This story is told of an absent-minded professor at Drew Theological Seminary. One evening while studying he had need of a book-mark. Seeing nothing else handy, he used his wife's scissors, which lay on the sewing-table. A few minutes later the wife wanted the scissors, but a diligent search failed to reveal them.

The next day the professor appeared before his class and opened his book. There lay the lost scissors. He picked them up and, holding them above his head, shouted:

" Here they are, dear ! "

Yes, the class got it.—*Everybody's.*

Guarding Them.—THE EMPLOYER—"By the way, the children usually eat with us."

THE NEW GOVERNESS (firmly)—" I must object to that."

" Why? "

" They're sure to pick up such faulty notions of grammar."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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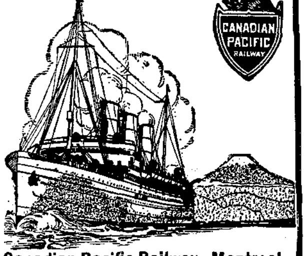

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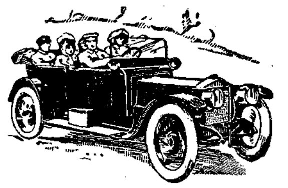

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Their Finish.—"I thought you told me that Jones was a piano-finisher," said the Old Fogy. "Why, I saw him driving a moving-van to-day."

"Well?" interrogated the Grouch.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Strange Growth. — "Pa, what's a feebly?"

"There isn't any such thing, Harold."

"Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a feebly growing down on his cheek."—*Christian Register.*

Had Experience.—"I want a pair of button shoes for my wife."

"This way, sir. What kind do you wish, sir?"

"Doesn't matter, just so they don't button in the back."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Nora Did That.—It was a few days before Christmas in one of New York's large book-stores.

CLERK—"What is it, please?"

CUSTOMER—"I would like Ibsen's 'A Doll's House.'"

CLERK—"To cut out?"—*Everybody's.*

The Past Is Past.—The Committee on the Revision of the Articles of Faith had recommended the adoption of a declaration to the effect that all infants are saved. The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

"Now, Mr. Moderator," said a delegate from Pittsburg, Pa., with preternatural solemnity, "I move that this be declared retroactive."

But the moderator did not seem to hear him.—*Christian Register.*

Getting Even.—Apropos of foreign honesty, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler tells this story:

"On a foreign railroad," he said, "a commuter had a row with the conductor. At the end of the row the commuter turned to a friend and said:

"'Well, the P. D. R. will never see another cent of my money after this.'

"The conductor, who was departing, looked back and snarled:

"'What'll you do? Walk?'

"'Oh, no,' said the commuter, 'I'll stop buying tickets and pay my fare to you.'"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Strong Competition.—In Colorado, remember, the women vote as well as the men.

In the fall of 1910 a man named Smith was running for sheriff against a man named Jones. One evening just before election Smith rode up to the barn-yard of an old farmer. The farmer was milking a cow and was having difficulty with a lusty calf that continually tried to "butt in." The candidate, to gain the favor of the farmer, took the calf between his legs and held it until the milking was done. He then introduced himself: "I am Mr. Smith, the Republican candidate for sheriff of the county. I suppose you know the man who's running against me?"

The farmer's eyes twinkled as he slowly drawled: "Waal, I reckon I do. He's in the house now, holding the baby."—*Everybody's.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

April 23.—The Mexican rebel leader, Villa, declares that he will under no circumstances be persuaded to go to war with the United States.

April 24.—After the burning of Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican Federals are repelled at Laredo by American troops, with a loss of eleven.

The Mexican loss at Vera Cruz is reported officially as 126 killed and 195 wounded.

Congress passes the Volunteer Army Bill, regulating the war service of the State militia.

Three thousand four hundred men and 12 machine guns leave Galveston for Vera Cruz, under Gen. Frederick Funston.

April 25.—The United States accepts an offer of mediation tendered by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

April 26.—Refugees arriving in Galveston are refused permission to land because of lack of quarantine accommodations.

Persuaded by Great Britain, Huerta agrees to release American hostages.

April 27.—Huerta agrees to the mediation plan proposed by South American countries.

April 28.—Carranza is reported to have sided with Villa and the United States against Huerta.

April 29.—Carranza joins the plan for mediation. Rear-Admiral Fletcher clears the ancient fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, the most notorious prison in the western hemisphere.

Foreign

April 23.—General Bustillas is chosen Provisional President of Venezuela, in place of Juan Vicente Gomez, who becomes head of the Army.

April 24.—Rear-Admiral Peary is given a gold medal by the French Geographical Society.

April 25.—40,000 rifles from Germany are landed and distributed in Ulster.

April 27.—Ex-Ambassador W. W. Rockhill accepts the post of adviser-at-large to the Chinese Government.

Japan announces that it will take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

April 28.—English officers again refuse to lead troops into Ulster.

English suffragettes burn Bath Hotel, one of the largest on the coast.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 25.—The drafting of a new bill for the control of trusts is completed by the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee.

April 27.—The Nebraska law permitting wives to recover damages from saloonkeepers is sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

GENERAL

April 24.—A truce is effected between Colorado State troops and the miners in the Ludlow district.

Railroad stocks reach the lowest point in the last six years, due to heavy European selling.

April 26.—George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway system, dies suddenly in Philadelphia.

April 27.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., refuses to take steps toward settling the Colorado strike.

April 28.—The President orders Federal troops to Colorado.

April 29.—Renewed fighting at Forbes and Walsenburg, Colo., results in nine dead, several wounded, and the destruction by fire of all mine buildings at Forbes.

Light Labor.—PAPA—"But hasn't your fiancé got a job?"

DAUGHTER—"Not yet, but he's going to get one at $25,000 a year."

PAPA—"Indeed! Glad to hear of it! What is he doing?"

DAUGHTER—"Well, he read in the paper of some man who is paid $50,000 a year by the Bankers' Association not to forge checks, and George is going to do it for half that."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. J. T.," Denver, Colo.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'Only twenty-five dollars *are* needed,' or 'Only twenty-five dollars *is* needed'?"

Either of the sentences is correct—all depends upon the meaning intended. In the first sentence the twenty-five dollars are considered distributively, and in the second they are considered as a lump sum.

"A. E. B.," Selma, Ala.—"In the sentence, 'I don't talk that way,' is the word 'talk' any more incorrectly used than the word 'speak' would be? I understand that the word 'don't' is incorrect, but wish to know which is correct, 'speak' or 'talk.'"

"Speak" would be the correct word to use. To *talk* is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word. The officer *speaks* the word of command, he does not *talk* it. He *talks* with his friends after the parade is over.

"C. C. L.," Winnipeg, Can.—"In one of your contemporaries I read recently: 'It takes them *off of* the streets.' I believe 'off of' is frequently *heard*, but I do not remember having seen it in print before. Is it correct? Other examples: 'He fell *off of* the ladder'; 'The wind blew the roof *off of* the barn,' etc."

The expression "off of" is now generally considered dialectal, the "of" being redundant. It has had the sanction of literary usage, however, and is to be found in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.*, act ii, scene 1; in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, ch. 1, and in Steele's *Spectator*, No. 306.

"S. S. T.," Chicago, Ill.—1. "Please advise if the word 'scout' is used correctly in the following quotation from Henry Russell Miller's 'His Rise to Power': 'For he saw an army whose discipline, weapons, and effectiveness caused him to wonder, go forth to war. Not with pomp and panoply—that was to come later; this was the time for *scout* and reconnaissance, for the drawing of maps, the seizing of strategic positions, and for numbering the enemy.' 2. Is the sentence, 'One's personal attire is more to be regarded than the erudition of the mind,' correct?"

1. No; substitute "for scout*ing*" or "to scout and reconnoiter" for the word "scout." 2. No; "than one's erudition," if you wish; but the whole thought is not a happy one, for if one's brain be polished, one's attire is sure to be correct. Erudition is always the result of the developing of the mind.

"H. M. D.," Hillsboro, N. C.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the Finnish name *Kolehmeinen*."

The pronunciation of personal proper names depends so much upon the usage of the individuals bearing them that only one who bears the name you submit can give its pronunciation with authority. There is a tendency in all English-speaking countries to Anglicize foreign names, and if this name be Anglicized it may be pronounced *ko'lay-mai"nen*—"o" as in *no;* "ay" as in *pay;* "ai" as in *aisle;* "en" as in *pen.*

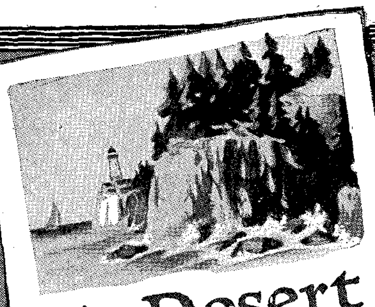
"R. L. M.," Zanesville, Ohio.—"1. Kindly give correct pronunciation of the name 'Montessori.' 2. Is the following correct: 'They will be sold at $3 the dozen,' or 'They will be sold at $3 a dozen'?"

1. The correct pronunciation of *Montessori* is mon"tes-so'ri—"o" as in *not;* "e" as in *prey;* "o" as in *go*, and "i" as in *police.* 2. Both the sentences you cite are correct. One is definite and the other indefinite. While "They will be sold at $3 *a* dozen" is the form generally used, "$3 *the* dozen" is more precise.

"I. A. S.," Sayre, Pa.—"To settle an argument, will you kindly tell me whether Eugene Ysaye or Mischa Elman is the better violinist, and give reasons for answer?"

The Lexicographer is not prepared to determine a matter of this kind for lack of the proper qualification to do so. Both the persons named are masters of their art, and to be competent to "settle" such "an argument," one must himself be a virtuoso.

New England
The Vacation Land



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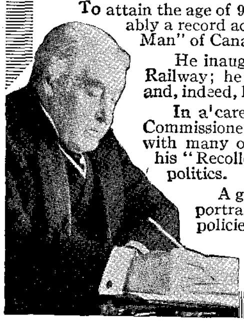
By the Right Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

By The Former Prime Minister Of Canada



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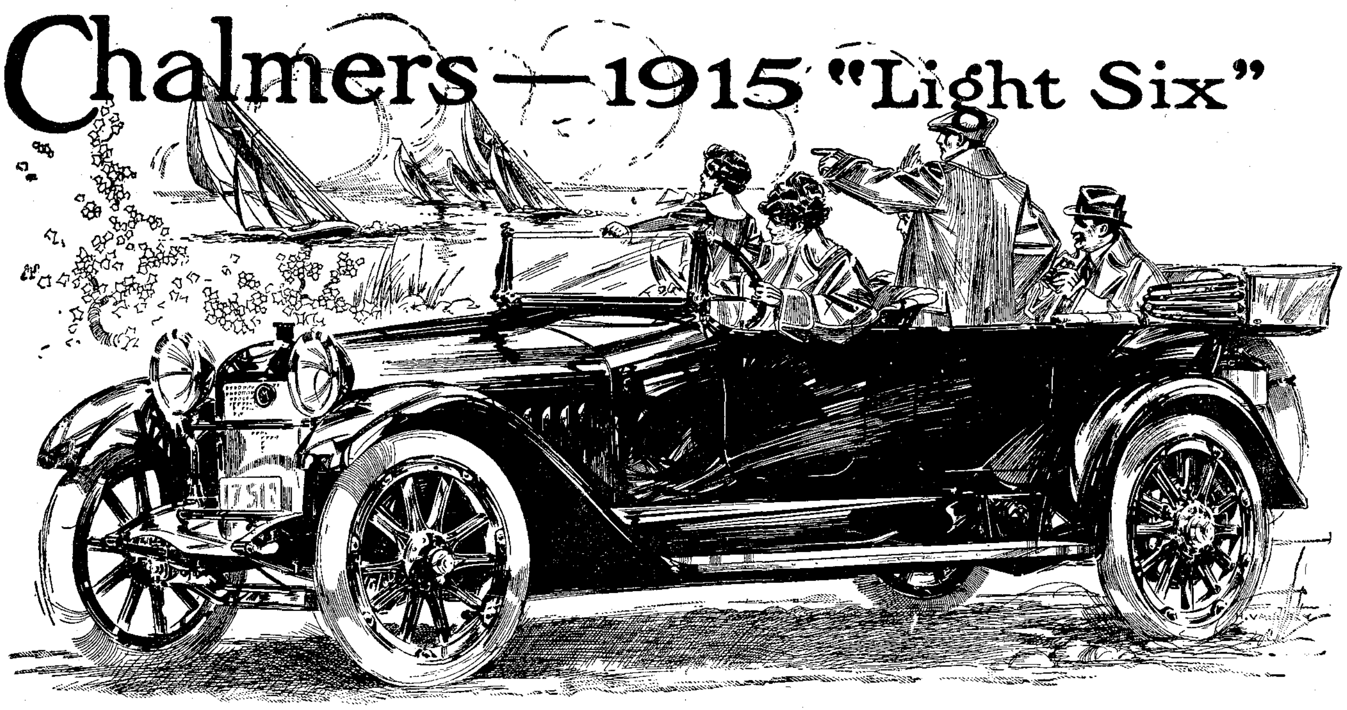

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This is the car for which thousands who would have a "Six" or nothing have waited.

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